

## THE PEARL BRYAN MURDER



HE people of three States are still talking about the Pearl Bryan murder. Kentucky has claimed the accused on the ground that the final scene was enacted within her domain, but the crime may be said to have been committed in all three States—Indiana, Ohio and Kentucky—for it was one of many acts. It is a crime so surrounded by mystery, sorrow and horror that the minutest details have been eagerly read and discussed. Ministers have preached about it. Thousands of prayers have been sent up for those connected with it, and its awful lessons so savagely enforced are being repeated in every household and are carrying their warnings to young men and young women everywhere.

Jackson and Walling, the young medical students accused of the crime, are securely jailed at Newport, Ky., and the officers now claim to have a complete chain of evidence against them from the time Pearl Bryan went from Greencastle, Ind., Monday, Jan. 27, until Friday night, Jan. 31, when she was murdered in a secluded spot between Fort Thomas and Newport, Ky. Each of the prisoners denies guilty knowledge of the brutal deed and declares the other to be the murderer. Jackson has made a long written statement in which he recites the incidents leading up to the murder, but claims steadfastly that Walling and not he did the killing.

There is a reward of \$300 by two morning papers of Cincinnati and \$50 by the owner of the farm on which the murder was committed for the discovery of Pearl Bryan's head, with a prospect of \$500 more from citizens of Greencastle, making \$1,150. This, with the intensifying interest in the solving of the mystery, stimulates the search by everybody.

### NATIONAL BUTTER MAKERS.

Stringent Laws for Filled Cheese Demanded at the Convention.

The opening session of the fourth annual meeting of the National Creamery Buttermakers and Cheesemakers' Association was held in Lincoln Club rooms at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and was well attended. After the address of welcome by Mayor Burridge and the president's address the secretary made his report, in which he said that the membership had been increased since the last meeting by over 300. The total receipts up to the present time were \$1,275; expenses, \$1,095, leaving a balance of \$180.

Mr. Burridge recommended that a number of changes be made and that a committee be appointed at this meeting to revise the constitution.

Papers were read by several members of the association on topics of interest

only to the members. The convention unanimously adopted the following resolution: "Resolved, That this association demand the passage of the Wilbur bill now before the Committee on Ways and Means, placing filled cheese under the control of internal revenue officers, and a tax and license on its manufacture and sale."

### MISS FLAGLER'S SENTENCE.

A Fine of \$500 and Three Hours in Jail for Killing a Little Boy.

Miss Elizabeth Flagler, daughter of Gen. Flagler, chief of ordinance, U. S. A.,



who last spring shot a colored boy named Green, son of a Treasury Department messenger, was arraigned in court at Washington, D. C., Tuesday. She pleaded guilty to involuntary murder and was sentenced to three hours in jail and to pay a fine of \$500. Gen. Flagler paid the fine and the young lady was conducted to jail to serve the three hours.

### BIG BRIDGE COLLAPSES.

Structure Connecting Rock Island and Davenport Goes Down.

With a crash that could be heard for blocks, a 180-foot section of the Government bridge between Rock Island, Ill., and Davenport, Iowa, dropped into the Mississippi river Tuesday, carrying with it the bridges and other appliances that were used in the reconstruction work that was in progress, and involving in the wreck the cables of the Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies, the Central Union Telephone Company, People's Light Company, and Tri-City Railway Company. The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific found its system cut in two by the gap and made arrangements to send its southwestern and western business

for the east over the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern tracks to Clinton, via Columbus Junction and West Liberty. Another result of the accident was the shutting down of the street car system of Davenport.

One workman was injured, Bert Kustard, a Swede, having both legs broken. A train of cars loaded with sand occupied the bridge at the time for the purpose of adding to its stability by its weight, but was to have been removed in a few minutes to permit the ferry passenger to cross. The latter train stood upon the south portion of the bridge when the drawspan went down, and hastily backed to a safer location in time to save passengers from anything worse than a bad fright.

The Phoenix Bridge Company was rebuilding the bridge and widening its upper deck so as to allow the Rock Island road a double track, the Government and the road sharing the expense. Residents who know the terrible impact of the ice at the spring break-up have shaken their heads and speculated upon what would happen when the ice came down against the false work that upheld the drawspan. Work on this span was being hurried so that it could be swung for the first boat after navigation opened, but the predictions of the wisecracks came true. A five-foot rise was followed by a movement of the ice that snapped the heavy timbers upholding the span like so many toothpicks and utterly wrecked the draw. The ice field, having done its work, moved down the river. The Phoenix Company estimates its loss at \$50,000.

Near Sardis, Dallas County, Ala., during the progress of a country ball Virgil Morrisette became jealous of the attentions to his wife of young Andrew Wilkins and forbade them dancing together. Later on he saw them waltzing. Snatch-



GOVERNMENT BRIDGE OVER THE MISSISSIPPI AT ROCK ISLAND. Shaded Portion Shows the Section that Collapsed.

ing a pistol from his pocket he fired upon the ball struck Wilkins in the left side, penetrating his heart, and he fell dead at the feet of his partner.

### TARIFF BILL DEAD.

Morrill's Unsuccessful Effort to Have the Measure Taken Up.

After some routine business in the Senate Tuesday Mr. Morrill, chairman of the Finance Committee, presented a resolution to take up the tariff bill. Mr. Morrill began with a brief statement as to the complications on the tariff bill. He said it had been apparent for many months that there was a deficiency in the revenues. During every month since the present tariff bill went into effect there had been a deficiency.

"How was it before?" interjected Mr. Cockrell.

Mr. Morrill went on to state that the deficiency up to this time had reached \$20,000,000. If we went on at the same rate the deficiency would be \$30,000,000 for the year. It was certainly manifest that Congress should do something to relieve the treasury and assist in the revival of business. Therefore, concluded the Senator, he moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the tariff bill.

The roll call proceeded with many interruptions in order to allow Senators to pair. The announcement that Mr. Morrill's motion had been defeated—yeas, 22; nays, 38—was not unexpected in view of the vote some days ago. The detailed vote was as follows:

Yeas—Republicans, Aldrich, Allison, Baker, Brown, Burrows, Cameron, Clark, Cullom, Davis, Gear, Hale, Hansbrough, Hawley, Lodge, Mitchell (Or.), Morrill, Nelson, Perkins, Proctor, Quay, Sherman, Shoup—22.

Nays—Republicans, Cannon, Carter, Dinslow, Mantle and Teller (9); Democrats, Bacon, Bate, Berry, Caffery, Call, Chilton, Cockrell, George, Gordon, Gray, Harris, Hill, Lindsay, Martin, Morgan, Palmer, Pasco, Roach, Turpie, Vest, Walcott, White (22); Populists, Allen, Butler, Jones (Nev.), Kyle, Peffer and Stewart (6)—total, 38.

The announcement of the vote was the signal for a remarkable colloquy between Mr. Morrill and Mr. Teller.

As soon as the vote was announced Mr. Morrill again addressed the Senate. It was now evident, he said, that the Republican party was in the minority in the Senate.

A chorus of derisive laughter came from the Democratic side of the chamber at this statement.

Mr. Morrill, not noticing the interruption, proceeded to state that in his judgment the tariff bill was defeated by a vote including five silver Republicans and six Populists.

There was no substantial change in the present and former votes. It settled all questions of doubt. The Senator said the Republican members of the Finance Committee would be ready at any time before Congress adjourned to come to the relief of the treasury. "But as to the bill," concluded Mr. Morrill, "I do not think it would become me to ask any further time."

Mr. Teller secured recognition as soon as Mr. Morrill concluded. The Colorado Senator spoke with intense earnestness and feeling and at times a vein of sarcasm and bitterness was evident. He referred scornfully to the assertion of Mr. Morrill that there was not a Republican majority in the Senate.

That was a fact that had long been understood. This statement, said Mr. Teller, came with a motion out of time and out of place to proceed with the tariff bill.

The Senator from Vermont, Mr. Morrill, declared that certain Senators on the Republican side of the chamber are no longer members of the Republican party. The Senator from Montana (Carter), who was in the judgment of Mr. Teller as good a Republican as the Senator from Vermont (Morrill), had moved to recommit the bill.

"I charge," proceeded Mr. Teller, "and I will seek to prove later, that this tariff bill was never presented with any purpose of passing it."

"If the Senator from Vermont," continued Mr. Teller, "thinks he can embarrass those who have been as devoted to the Republican party as I have been, then he is mistaken. I will follow my own judgment on this question. And I will stay in the Republican party in spite of the Senator from Vermont. This shallow effort to pass a tariff bill, added Mr. Teller, was degrading to the American Senate. It was degrading to those who took part in it.

Mr. Morrill interrupted to say: "I have read no man out of the Republican party."

Mr. Teller responded that the whole spirit of Mr. Morrill's course in this line of driving out of the party all those who did not agree with himself, was the same intolerance shown by the metropolitan press, which had already read the silver Republicans out of the party.

Mr. Sherman followed with a severe arraignment of the inaction of Congress, saying it was a crime against the country and against civilization. He declared that he would continue to urge action on the tariff bill.

Mr. Frye (Rep. Me.) took the floor to declare that the tariff bill was dead as a doornail. Business interests demanded that the statement be made emphatically that the bill was dead. He hoped it would never be heard from again and that the responsibility should rest where it belonged.

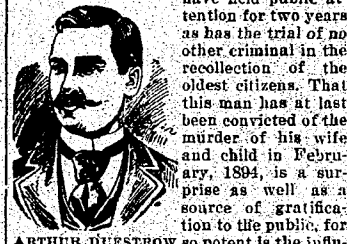
### TO HANG A RICH MAN.

Arthur Duestrow must hang and there are not many people in Missouri who will regret his death on the gallows, says a Union, Mo., dispatch; for by that punishment will be expiated, so far as this world goes, one of the most brutal crimes in the history of the State.

The several trials through which conviction was arrived at have held public attention for two years as has the trial of no other criminal in the recollection of the oldest citizens. That this man has at last been convicted of the murder of his wife and child in February, 1894, is a surprise as well as a source of gratification to the public.

Arthur Duestrow was potent in the influence of money and so much money had Duestrow that the belief was general that he would get off lightly.

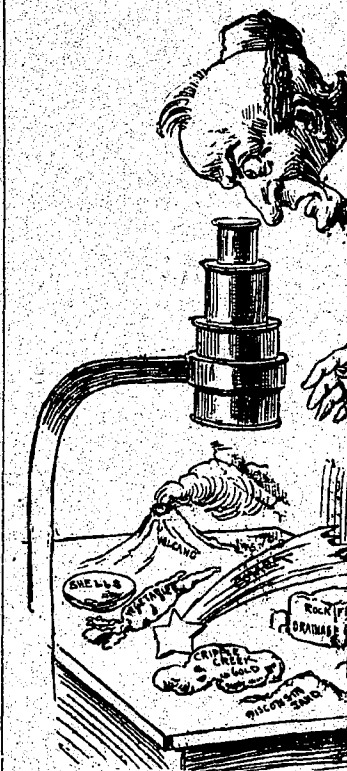
Insanity was the first plea on which the defense based their hopes. By the law of Missouri, if the sanity of a person charged with murder is questioned a jury must first decide the matter before the accused can be placed on trial for the murder. Over a year ago this question was submitted to a jury, whose members could not agree. Then another jury was picked out and lawyers and experts ar-



held at arm's length, about to blow out his brains.

Katie turned her head, and on the instant came the report that told her the little one was through its earthly troubles. Then she ran from the house and summoned help. Duestrow was arrested, but that didn't bother him much. He didn't like the prison fare, so he had his meals sent in from one of the swell cafes of the city; his bare cell walls shocked

### THE CAUSE OF THE BLACK SNOWSTORM.



Scientists discover that it came from the plowed fields of Iowa, from the volcanoes of the Aleutian Islands of Alaska, from a meteoric disturbance, from the hills of Wisconsin, from the sand beds of the Missouri River, from Cripple Creek, or from an encounter between the earth and a comet.

gued and wrangled and did their best to get the juryman rattled. But when the latter were finally given the question to decide they agreed to a man that Duestrow was sane.

Then came the trial of the prisoner on the charge of murder. This trial was held last September and, as in the case of the first sanity investigation, the jury disagreed. About a month ago the case again came to trial, with the result, as above stated, of conviction of murder in the first degree, which, in this State, calls for the death penalty. An appeal will probably be taken.

Duestrow's crime, and the circumstances which led up to it, were not such as to gain for him much public sentiment and sympathy.

The young man is the son of a capitalist of St. Louis who left a vast fortune, so placed, however, that Duestrow could not lay Mrs. Duestrow's hands on it, with the exception of \$10,000 a year.

The subsequent death of his mother, however, made him a millionaire. This was about seven years ago, and the young man was then studying medicine. He naturally left the medical college and presently married a beautiful woman.

All went well in the magnificent home which he fitted up until Duestrow began to imbibe too freely of intoxicants. Attendant vices, added to his growing love of liquor, brought wretchedness to his wife, and made of the handsome, refined and cultured young husband a brute, a drunkard and a rake.

The arrival of the baby in the unhappy household did not seem to mend matters, and Duestrow continued in his evil ways, going step by step farther into the depths of vice and wickedness.

Things were thus on Feb. 13, 1894. A servant of the family, Katie Hahn, testified as to the occurrences of that eventful day, when the cruel husband became the slayer of his wife and child.

### DEATH OF "BILL" NYE.

The Popular Humorist Passes Away at His Carolina Home.

Edgar W. Nye died at his home at Buckeheads, N. C. All the members of his family and most of his immediate relatives were with him as he breathed his last. His death was peaceful. He lay pale and wan in the bed, beside which sat his faithful wife and loving children. He breathed calmly, but ever slower and slower until his heart ceased to beat. Ten days before he had a stroke of paralysis, and since then his friends had expected death.

Like many humorists, Mr. Nye was a man of almost womanly gentleness of disposition. His amiability was never clouded, and his good humor was as spontaneous as it was good-natured. He never forgot a friend. In later years his writings and lectures brought an income of over \$30,000 a year, and he leaves a moderate fortune for his wife and children.

Several bombs were exploded in the gardens of the palace at Madrid. No personal injuries resulted. The outrage is supposed in Madrid to have been perpetrated by republicans or anarchists.

Leander J. Critchfield, an attorney, 69 years of age, for fifteen years reporter of the Ohio Supreme Court, is dead at Columbus.

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Deer Creek..... Washington Reed  
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Ball Blaine..... J. J. Higgins  
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M. E. CHURCH—Rev. E. L. Cope, Pastor. Services at 10:30 o'clock a.m. and 7:15 p.m. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:15 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

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ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH—Pastor H. Weibeler. Regular services the last Sunday in each month.

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 335, F. & A. M. Meets in regular communication on Thursday evening, on or before the full of the moon.

MADISON POST, No. 240, G. A. R. Meets the second and fourth Saturdays in each month.

J. J. COVENEY, Adjutant.

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, No. 162, meets on the 2d and 4th Saturdays at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, R. A. M., No. 123. Meets every third Tuesday in each month.

A. TAYLOR, Sec.

GRAYLING LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. 137. Meets every Tuesday evening.

M. SIMPSON, Sec.

CRAWFORD TENT, E. O. T. M., No. 102. Meets every Saturday evening.

T. NOLAN, R. E.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, ORDER OF EASTERN STARS, No. 68, meets Monday evening on or before the full of the moon.

DR. ETTIE BRADEN, W. M.

COURT GRAYLING, I. O. F. No. 790. Meets second and last Wednesday of each month.

ERD BELL, R. S.

GRAYLING HIVE, No. 54, L. O. T. M.—Meets every first and third Wednesday of each month.

JULIETTE BUTLER, Lady Com.

POLLY CROTON, Record Keeper.

LEBANON CAMP, No. 21, W. O. W.—Meets in regular session every Monday evening.

GEORGE H. DONNELL, Counsel Com.

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# The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1896.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

## POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

### Republican State Convention.

To the Republican Electors of the State of Michigan:

The State Convention of the Republicans of Michigan, is hereby called to meet at the Auditorium, Detroit, on

THURSDAY, MAY 7TH, 1896,

at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of nominating fourteen electors of President and Vice President of the United States, and electing four delegates at large, and four alternate delegates at large, to the Republican National Convention, to be held at St. Louis, Mo., June 16th, 1896. Also for the purpose of electing a Chairman of the State Central Committee and two members thereof from each Congressional District and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it.

Under the call of the National Republican Committee, each Congressional district is entitled to two delegates and two alternate delegates to the National Convention, which delegates shall be chosen at District Conventions, held with not less than twenty days' public notice, and not less than thirty days before the meeting of the National Convention.

This committee requests that the several counties select their County Committees for the ensuing two years, at the County Conventions which select delegates to the State Convention hereby called, and that the organization and membership of such County Committees, together with Post Office addresses, be at once forwarded to the Secretary of the State Central Committee at Detroit, in order that early and systematic work may be begun and carried on through the coming campaign.

The District Caucuses will be held as usual and the Convention governed as heretofore.

Crawford County will be entitled to two delegates.

Signed by the Republican State Central Committee

JAMES McMILLAN, CHAIRMAN,

DENNIS E. ALWARD, SECRETARY,

Detroit, Mich. Feb. 21, '96.

The New York Yacht Club has done the only thing that an association of gentlemen could do in the matter of Lord Dunraven. It has expelled him.

It leaks out that "General Booth feared that Hallington was making too much use of the stars and stripes" in the Salvation Army in the United States.—Inter Ocean.

Senator Hill doesn't want the bond deal investigated by the Senate. He says it is prying into private affairs. The general impression is that the public will have to pay the bonds and the losses on the deal.

A Democratic exchange sneeringly alludes to the McKinley tariff "as the late lamented." It is right, as millions of workmen all over the land who are out of work, and with hungry children, are bitterly lamenting its repeal.

The Republican party needs a capable and trustworthy man at the head of its national committee this year, which is simply another way of saying that it has no further use for Senator Carter in that capacity.—Globe Democrat.

While all the Presidential candidates were generously applauded at the Michigan club banquet last night whenever their names were mentioned, it was plain to be seen that McKinley was the favorite by a large majority.—Det. Journal.

Advocating low tariff under the impression that it will be a good thing for the country—that is principle. Advocating low tariff after it is proven to be the worst thing possible for the country—that is blind partisan prejudice.—Kan. City Journal.

The Inter Ocean makes no secret of its wish to hear that the patriotic Cubans have licked Spain and driven the whole kit from the island. There are millions of patriotic Americans who, if allowed, would be willing to help them do it. The memories of 1776 are not dead yet.

Republicans are in a greater minority in the United States Senate than it was supposed. When Senators refuse to be recorded in favor of protection they go back on the teachings of the republican party from its organization to the present date, and no amount of explanation will explain it away.

The world's yield of gold increased last year over 1894 to the extent of \$23,775,000, of which the United States is to be credited with \$5,110,000. This country is climbing up rapidly in all forms of mineral production, and before the new century begins will lead all other nations in coal mining.—Globe Democrat.

## All over the World for twenty Cents.

Stay at home travel, through the medium of books and pictures, is to the great majority the only means of becoming acquainted with the different sections of this beautiful world of ours; and, taking it by and large, it possesses decided advantages: one is saved much anxiety and fatigue, and, moreover, a trip including even the four quarters of the globe need cost no more than the price of a magazine—DEMOCRAT'S FAMILY MAGAZINE for March.

Then there are several charming stories by well-known writers, and dainty poems, and any quantity of practical information in the different home departments; while the Fashion Department is a treasure-trove for the house-mothers, not only in the designs, but in the pattern orders, which entitle the holder to patterns at a merely nominal cost. The patterns that can be obtained during the year on the orders given in DEMOCRAT'S would, if purchased in the regular way, cost at least from \$50.00 to \$75.00.

Everyone who will take the trouble to cut out this notice, and forward it with ten cents, to the address below, will receive a sample copy of DEMOCRAT'S MAGAZINE, containing a pattern order, which entitles the holder to any pattern illustrated in any number of the magazine, published during the last twelve months, at the uniform price of four cents each. In addition to this, the original painting of De Longpre's "Chrysanthemums," valued at \$100.00, is to be given to the person who, previous to April 1st, obtains for DEMOCRAT'S MAGAZINE the greatest number of subscribers. This is an unprecedented offer, full particulars of which will be given on application to the publishers. DEMOCRAT'S is published for \$2.00 a year, by the Democrat Publishing Company, 110 Fifth Avenue New York.

Hon. Wm. McKinley, in his address before the Marquette club, in Chicago, on the anniversary of Lincoln's birthday, asserted that the principles of the Republican party was like the laws of the Medes and Persians, unalterable, and quoted the plank in the platform adopted in Chicago, in 1860, when Lincoln was first nominated, to show that it was as equally applicable to the situation to-day, as then. It was as follows: "Resolved, That, while providing revenue for the support of the general government by duties on imports, sound policy requires such an adjustment of these imports as to encourage the development of the industrial interests of the whole country; and we commend that policy of national exchanges which secures to the workmen liberal wages, to agriculture remunerative prices, to manufacturers and mechanics an adequate reward for their skill, labor and enterprise, and to the Nation commercial prosperity and independence."

The Monogram "A. P. T. L." similar to the center of the shield of the American Protective Tariff League, has recently been adopted as the official livery of the organization. It is produced in silver and blue enamel and should be worn by every friend of Protection. Price, by mail 50 cts. Address, WM. F. WARREN, Gen. Sec., 135 West 23d Street, New York.

Only three countries in the world build ships amounting to more than 40,000 tons a year, and the United States is one of the number. In 1895 the United States turned out a tonnage of 84,877, or about the same as that of Germany. The British yards floated 950,987 tons, which is equivalent to saying that England in this is first and the rest nowhere.—Globe Democrat.

There is a wide diversity in the contents of the March ST. NICHOLAS. Stories, sketches and poems will appeal to boys and girls of various ages. Lieutenant John M. Elliott of the U. S. Navy who has contributed several papers to this magazine on the methods of signaling at sea by means of flags and lights, has a somewhat similar article, "Into Port." Their first Moose Hunt is a breezy story of the woods, written by Tappin Adney, Charles F. Lummis, in "A Little Hero of Peru," tells of a plucky boy, who saved the lives of two American scientists overcome by the mountain-sickness. The series of natural history papers by W. T. Hornaday, which has been a feature of ST. NICHOLAS for a year or two past, is brought to an end in "The Lowest of our Quadrupeds." All of the series carry along their plots with interesting chapters. The Senior partner in the firm of "Slobad, Smith & Co.," sustains his Arabian Nights reputation by discovering an unknown city in the United States. "The Swordmaker's Son" is devoted this month to that portion of the sacred story that tells of the miracles in Capernaum. There are the usual numbers of poems and jingles, and a prize puzzle, "The Fairy Godmother," is printed. This will set the wits of the boys and girls at work.

## WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, 1896.

The administration, the Spanish Minister and his corps of spies, and the Spanish lobby at Washington are all working along the same lines, to defer Congressional action in favor of the Cubans, and to prevent the Cubans getting aid from private parties in the United States, and it is not to be wondered at that there are whispers of a bargain. There are certainly grounds for suspicion that such is the case. It is well known that Mr. Cleveland has been and is at this time using all his influence to get Congress to postpone definite action, and failing in that to have the action of such nature that it will not be binding on him, and it is said that he has positively promised the Spanish minister, that this government would take no step likely to strengthen the Cubans before next June. It is also well known that there is a strong lobby, well supplied with money, working on Congress in behalf of Spain. These things together with the whole power of the administration being at the beck and call of the Spanish minister to be used whenever and wherever he suspects that a filibustering expedition is about to leave the United States for Cuba, are not calculated to increase public confidence in an administration already tainted by its past acts.

A more senseless bluff was never made on the floor of the Senate than that of Senator Allen, of Nebraska. Having first ascertained by publicly questioning Senators Aldrich, Platt and Hawley that his proposition would not be accepted by the Republicans, Mr. Allen gravely proposed in the name of the six populist Senators, that they would furnish the votes necessary to pass the House tariff bill, if the Republicans would furnish the votes necessary to add an amendment to that bill providing for the free coinage of silver. And all this, mind you, on the floor of the Senate, in open session.

No man who heard Senator Sherman's short speech after the Senate had for the second time voted against consideration of the House tariff bill, could doubt the intense feeling that lay behind his words. There is no question about his having meant every word when he said: "It is a disgrace to our civilization, it is a disgrace to the country itself that we are now expending \$30,000,000 a year more than the receipts of the government, and that Congress now in session, with both houses fully armed with power to furnish the revenue, is idle and refuses to act. I will vote for a tax on tea, coffee, on anything in order to meet this deficiency, and I say that if the present Congress does adjourn in the face of declarations now made to us, of the official reports sent to us, of the statements made by the President of the United States, and the Secretary of the Treasury, that we are now going on day by day, like a careless spendthrift to involve the country in debt, selling bonds, when it is the duty of Congress at once to supply the revenue." At this point Senator Peffer interrupted to say that the President asserted that we did not need additional revenue. Quick as a flash Senator Sherman retorted in tones sharper than he has been heard to use for years: "I do not care what the President says. Every man within the sound of my voice knows, that we need more revenue."

Chairman Dingley, of the House Ways and Means committee, said of the fate of the tariff bill, which bore his name: "Of course, this ends all chances for the passage of any revenue bill. By a solid democratic and populist vote, making in themselves a majority, without the votes of the five silver republicans who joined them, the Senate has said that it will not have the forty million of revenue offered by the House bill to prevent further deficiencies. The House has done its duty in offering revenue, but this majority of the Senate assumes the full responsibility for refusing it; and no doubt President Cleveland is grateful to them for relieving him from the difficult position he would have occupied, if the bill had reached him, and he had interposed a veto. The vote of the Senate simply means that so far as the majority of that body is concerned they want the deficiency to continue with the bond sales which it necessitates."

The resolution condemning and censuring Ambassador Bayard, for having used un-American language in public speeches, was this week reported to the House, and its adoption may be set down as a certainty. It is really a great pity that the House has not the authority to recall him from the post which he has used to misrepresent the people to whom he is under obligations for honors conferred, which have been out of keeping with either his ability or his patriotism.

Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, has given notice that he will call up next week the report in favor of seating Senator Dupont, of Delaware.

## Our Old Soldiers.

Min. A. B. Elmstedt.

How our Old Soldiers are passing away!

Bacon and Presley are passing away;

Down where the branches of wide-spreading trees

Weep o'er their graves, as they toss in the breeze.

Ryan has gone, and soon others must go,

Soon all the brave hearts, in silence laid low,

Will no more respond to the bugle call,

And the buglers, too, will be with them all.

The mothers and wives are following, too,

Are following after their "Boys in Blue,"

Their Boys in Blue whom they love so well,

And still will live, 'till the end shall come,

And they hear the sound of the muffled drum;

The drum that is beating the last tattoo,

Brothers and sisters, for me and for you.

The author of this poem occupies the room (Graying Rest) at the Soldier's home, furnished by the W. B. C. of Grayling.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

Most Perfect Made.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for

Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt

Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped

Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all

Skin Eruptions, and positively cures

Piles, or no pay required. It is

guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction,

or money refunded. Price 25

cents per box. For sale by L. Fournier,

druggist.

To the Teachers and School Officers

of Michigan.

In order to awaken an interest in

the beautifying of rural school

grounds, the State Agricultural Col-

lege offers to the first ten school dis-

tricts in each county that make ap-

plication, a collection of flower seeds,

to be planted upon the school grounds

and to be cared for by the children.

They will be selected with refer-

ence to their adaptability for the

purpose and will be accompanied by

directions for their planting and

care.

We urge all persons interested in

the schools, or in the welfare of the

children, to aid in instilling in the

pupils a love of flowers and regard

for the appearance of the grounds

about the school houses, as we be-

lieve that it will not only aid in

cultivating in them a love of the beau-

tiful, but it will be a means of inter-

esting them in the work of the school

room.

Applications should be made as

promptly as possible, as we can not

promise to honor any received after

the first of April. The seeds with

full directions will be sent about

April 15th.

L. R. TAFT,

Prof. of Horticulture,

Agri'l College, Mich.

Knight of the Macabees.

The State Commander writes us

from Lincoln Neb., as follows: "After

trying other medicines for what

seemed to be a very obstinate cough

in our two children we tried Dr.

King's New Discovery and at the end

of two days the cough entirely left

them. We will not be without it

thereafter, as our experience proves

that it cures when all other remedies

fail."—Signed, F. W. Stevens, State

Com.—Why not give this great medi-

cine a trial, as it is guaranteed and

trial bottles are free at L. Fournier's

drug store. Regular size 50c and \$1.

5

The Republican state convention

to select delegates to the National

Republican convention in St. Louis

will be held in Detroit, Thursday,

May 7th. The convention will also

select a new state central committee.

The new committee will select time

and place for holding the state con-

vention to nominate candidates for

the several state offices.

Two Lives Saved.

Mrs. Phoebe Thomas, of Junction

## The Oldest And the Best

"In the Fall of '93, my son,

R. B. Rouze, had a huge carbuncle

on his neck. The doctor

lanced it, but gave him no per-

manent benefit.

## AYER'S Sarsaparilla

was then resorted to, and the re-

sult was all we could have wished

for. The carbuncle healed quick-

ly, and his health is now perfect.

L. S. Rouze, Champlain, Va.

The Only

Sarsaparilla

At World's Fair.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the con-

dition of a certain mortgage made by

Neils P. Olson, dated October 31st A. D. 1895,

and recorded in the office of the Register of

Deeds, for the County of Crawford and State of

Michigan, on the 31st day of October, A. D. 1895,

in Liber B of Mortgages, on page 448, on which

mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date

of this notice the sum of two hundred and seventy

four dollars and sixteen cents, and an attorney's

fee of twenty dollars provided for in said mort-

gage, and a suit or proceedings at law having

been instituted to recover the money secured by

said mortgage, or any part thereof.

NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of the power of

sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute

in such case made and provided, notice is hereby

given that on Saturday the eleventh day of April

A. D. 1896, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, I shall

sell Public Auction, to the highest bidder, at

the front door of the Court House in the village

of Grayling, in the County of Crawford, and State

of Michigan, all the premises described in said

mortgage, together with all the improvements there-

on, and all the rights and appurtenances thereto in

anywise and wherever situated, together with all

the rights and appurtenances thereto in anywise

and wherever situated, together with all the

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# GOOD TIMES ARE COMING!

Good times are coming and the Sun of Prosperity is commencing to shine. It is therefore to your benefit to purchase at the present time, before the raise in prices. We are pleased to say that we are, as ever before, "THE LEADERS" in everything that pertains to our stock. Our



# The Avalanche.

J. C. HANSON, LOCAL EDITOR.

THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1936.

## LOCAL ITEMS.

Read Salling, Hanson & Co.'s new locals.

D. Trotter returned from the North (Wolverine) last Friday.

Go to Fournier's Drug Store for School Books.

C. B. Johnson, of Maple Forest, was in town last Thursday.

Have you seen those handsome Chamber Suits at S. H. & Co's.

Henry Fuchs, of South Branch, was in town last Thursday.

Buy your Evaporated and Canned Fruits, at Bates & Co's.

Henry Feldhauser, of Blaine, was in town last Friday.

For California fruits, of all kinds go to C. Wight's restaurant.

Wm. Metcalf, of Center Plains, was in town last Thursday.

Dry Jack Pine, at C. N. Goulet's, for 85c per cord.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

Go to Fournier's for Tablets, Pens, Pencils, Slates, School Bags, etc.

Eli Forbach, of Maple Forest, was in town last Friday.

For Harness or quick repairs, go to M. F. Merrill's Harness shop.

A. H. Anna, and son, of Beaver Creek, were in town last Friday.

For fresh Apples, Bananas and Oranges go to C. Wight's restaurant.

Henry Frazier, of Blaine, was in town last Friday.

Bates & Co. are offering the choicest Teas and the best Coffees, in town.

B. F. Sherman, of Maple Forest, was in town last Friday.

J. K. Bates was in Roscommon, one day last week.

Dr. Fraser, of Roscommon, was in town, one day last week.

All Groceries put down to a low price, at C. N. Goulet's. Come and see.

S. E. Douglas was visiting friends in West Branch, last week.

Henry Feldhauser, of Blaine, was in town on Monday.

The best place in Grayling to buy Hay, Grain and Feed, is at Bates & Co's. Prices guaranteed.

J. J. Niederer, of Blaine, came in from Maple Forest, on Monday.

D. M. Kneeland, of Lewiston, was in town last Monday.

Pure Strained Honey, and a full line of Dry Fruit, at S. H. & Co's.

Special meeting of Grayling Chapter C. E. S., next Monday evening.

John McCallum, of Maple Forest, was in town Tuesday.

They just suit me, is the verdict of all who drink Claggett's Teas. Best 25, 35 and 50 cent Teas in the city.

Myron Dyer, of Blaine, was in town Monday.

L. Stephan, and wife, of Grove, were in town last Monday.

Geo. L. Alexander went to Oscoda, Monday, on legal business.

S. H. & Co's. Peaches, at 5 cts. a can, are immense for pie and sauce.

The Roscommon News is for McKinley for President and Bliss for Governor.

Try a mixture of Claggett's Mandaling Java and Mocha Coffee. It mixes them and you drink them. It will do you good.

Miss Lillian Snively, of Roscommon, was visiting with friends in Grayling, last week.

S. H. & Co. have received a new line of Cook Stoves and Ranges, which are the best in the land.

Master Archie and Miss Fannie Pym, of Grove, were in town last Friday.

Mrs. C. L. Trombley was called to Bay City last week, by the illness of her sister, Mrs. Stevens.

Go to the restaurant of C. Wight where you will find a nice selection of Fresh Candies, Oranges, Bananas, Malaga Grapes, Bulk Oysters, etc.

W. J. Jubb, an old veteran of Oscego county, was in town Tuesday and made us a pleasant call.

Orrin Blair and Mack Taylor have been enjoying (?) La Grippe, but are convalescent.

J. A. Ellis, the dentist, is now in Grayling. See card in another column.

For fresh Crackers, Cookies, bread and Confectionery, go to C. Wight's restaurant. He has just received a large assortment.

C. A. Ingerson came home last week to nurse a cold caught in the woods near Alpena.

J. F. Huu got in from the North Branch, where he has been working, last Friday.

Arnold Johnson closed a very successful term of school in Dist. No. 2, Maple Forest, last Saturday.

Miss Bradshaw, teacher in the school, was taken with La Grippe, Tuesday.

L. C. Huxley, of Blaine tp, was in town last Saturday. He reports his wife and child sick from an attack of La Grippe.

Prevent sickness among your fowls by using Pratt's Poultry Food. 25 cents buys a package, at S. H. & Co's.

J. Lightner, of Blaine, has purchased a house and three lots on the south side of town, and will hereafter be a resident of Grayling.

W. G. Marsh was in attendance on the Grand Lodge of Foresters, at Lansing, last week, and reports a rousing good time.

Pratt's Food, for horses and cattle, has proven its good qualities this winter. S. H. & Co. sell it.

Charles Lyon has let the job of building the new barn on his farm at Higgins Lake, to Frank Silsby.—Ros News.

Miss Lizzie Rose went to West Branch Saturday, and returned Sunday, bringing another sister back with her.

For Furnishing Goods you should go to the reliable house S. H. & Co., who carry only No. 1 articles.

W. Love, Treasurer of Center Plains, and Chas. Smith, of Beaver Creek, were the first to settle with the county treasurer, on Tuesday.

Miss Vena Jones will give a Ten Cent Musical in Roscommon, in the near future, for the benefit of the Catholic Church, of that town.

Gold Medal Flour is sold by S. H. & Co. The demand for it is so great that a car load lasts but a few days. Try it.

The Ladies Aid Society of the Presbyterian church will meet at the residence of Mrs. Palmer, Friday afternoon, [to-morrow] the 6th.

To retain an abundant head of hair of a natural color to a good old age, the hygiene of the scalp must be observed. Apply Hall's Hair Renewer.

To please everybody caused S. H. & Co. to purchase a selected stock of Dry Goods. They are pleased to show it.

The Sacrament was administered at the Presbyterian Church, last Sunday, and the church received an addition of two members.

A. Gurkle, M. C. conductor, from Bay City, has moved into the Bonnell house, having been transferred to the northern division, and will make Grayling his home.

Farmers should bear in mind that the time is at hand, to figure on Land Plaster and Phosphate. S. H. & Co. can supply you.

Rev. David Howell, of Lansing, occupied the pulpit at the Presbyterian Church, last Sunday evening, to the pleasure of a fair congregation. He is an effective and strong speaker.

The idea that anybody can cut wood on anybody's land, or perhaps draw a little that has been cut, got a set back last week, by an arrest for larceny, with conviction and fine.

Pomenville, the man who threatened to burn the mill of Smith & Beatty, robbed his wife of \$10.00 and has decamped, leaving his wife and children to the care of the county.

The Special Shoe Sale at S. H. & Co's will continue for a short time, therefore you should lose no time in providing yourself with footwear.

The Cadillac News and Express last week says that potatoes in that city were selling at from six to eight cents per bushel. The Cedar Springs Clipper quotes the same prices at that place.

Prof. Calvin Thomas, of Ann Arbor, son of Comrade S. V. Thomas, of West Branch, has been tendered a professorship in Columbia College of New York City.

The Woman's Home Missionary Society of the M. E. Church will meet to-morrow afternoon at the parsonage. A general attendance is desired.

Any person, who will purchase three cords of wood for one dollar, whether from man or boy, knows that it must have been stolen, or he was taking a mean advantage of their ignorance.

The trial of the Nestor township, Roscommon county hoodlums, at West Branch, was concluded last Saturday. R. C. Huntley and Alexander Robinson were sentenced to two years confinement at Ionia, and N. T. McDonald to fifteen months in the same institution.

J. J. Coventry, of Maple Forest, was in town yesterday.

The band of Crusaders have divided, and are now laboring at Cheney and Frederic.

BURN.—To Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bauman, at Lewiston, March 4th, a daughter.

Mrs. Lucy Bradshaw, of Bay City, who has been the guest of her niece, Mrs. T. Carney, for some time, returned home last Monday.

Joshua Safreed, who at one time lived in Beaver Creek, and was a charter member of Marvin Post, died in Ohio, last January.

Attorney A. W. Marshall, of Gaylord, was here last night, to assist in the organization of the K. P. lodge.

Attorney W. H. H. Cooper, and H. O. McKinley, editor of the Herald at Gaylord, made our city a visit, yesterday.

The father of the boy arrested last week and tried for taking wood that did not belong to him, refused to pay his fine, and the boy has therefore been confined in the jail for one week.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Award.

SPECIAL SALE.—Commencing on March 10th, for two weeks only, I shall offer for sale any article in my store at fifteen percent off from regular prices. Everybody invited to call, whether they buy or not.

A. GROTEAU, The Cheap Store.

Last Tuesday was the 56th birthday of Mrs. J. F. Wilcox, and she was treated to a surprise in the evening by more than a house full of her friends, calling to present congratulations and presents, and tender wishes for many future anniversaries of her birthday.

The sheriff of Kalkaska county returned from Louisville, Ky., last week, with James Walburn, alias Jas. McDonald, Angus McDonald, who was arrested for forgery. He had stole a lot of blank checks from Nick Downen, forged signatures to them, and cashed them in Erie Lake and Cadillac.

The New England Supper was "taken in" by a goodly number, and the social part of the entertainment was a pronounced success, as story-telling and music were the principal features. Some of the stories were whoppers, but the receipts of the evening were correspondingly large, amounting to \$26.26.

In the trial of the Nestor tp. Roscommon county hoodlums, at West Branch, last week, J. McGillis testified that he purchased orders amounting to \$4,000, for \$10 cash and a pair of old blankets; W. G. Johnson secured \$10,000 w trout cost, and F. Barber that he traded a span of horses, buggy and harness, for orders amounting to \$4,700. These prices are low even for Roscommon county.

The Boyne City and South Eastern Railway Co. purpose making Alba the eastern terminus of their road, and the probability is the extension, about seven miles, will be built the coming summer. This will give Boyne City excellent railroad facilities, being direct connection with the G. R. & I., and also with the Michigan Central at Alba, thorough the Ward railroad.—Otsego Co. Herald.

A paper on "Experiments with Foreign Wheats" was read before the Michigan State Millers Association at Lansing, Jan. 14th, by Dr. Kedzie, of the Agricultural College, which shows the necessity of change in seed varieties, to make wheat raising profitable in this state. He names Buda Pesth, Golden Chaff and a white Clawson, now largely grown in Kent county, as promising new varieties. It is well for our farmers to take heed and watch results before procuring seed for this fall.

A Grand Rapids dispatch says the state board of Agriculture, Tuesday, voted to place the agricultural college lands in Antrim, Missaukee, Otsego, Charlevoix, Kalkaska and Cheboygan counties on the market, Feb. 28th. Heretofore the small cash payments required have resulted in purchasers stripping the timber and then allowing the lands to revert to the state. The board proposes now to make terms such that all sales will stick.—Cheboygan Tribune.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair, DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER MOST PERFECT MADE.

Use Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

W. B. FLYNN, Dentist, WEST BRANCH, MICH.

WILL make regular trips to Grayling the 10th of each month, remaining for three days. Office with Dr. Insley.

J. A. ELLIS, D. D. S.,

The Dentist who has been in Lewiston, the past few months, is now located in Grayling, permanently. He has rooms in the Gospel House, formerly a hotel, corner of Cedar Street and Ogumaw Avenue.

REFERENCES—Rev. J. M. Warren, Pastor Congregational Church; M. Stevenson, Druggist, and Svan Peterson, Hotel Proprietor, Lewiston.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Grayling for the week ending Feb. 29, '36. Burke, James. Fiedick, Jerome. Bishop, Owen. Manly, Charles.

Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please say "Advertised."

W. O. BRADEN, P. M.

For Sale.

I offer for sale my farm, 4 miles east of Grayling, containing 160 acres, 40 acres under cultivation. Frame house of four rooms, frame barn, and other outbuildings. Good well. Sixty acres fenced with galvanized wire.

CHAS. FRANTZ, fbi3-3mo Grayling, Mich.

Wood for Sale.

Until further notice I will sell: Dead Jack Pine 75 cts. Jack Pine, cut green, \$1.00. Dry Beech and Maple \$1.25. feb6st PHILLIP MOSHER.

Farm For Sale.

I have 40 acres of land near Worth, Arenac county, on which there is a good frame house. Land corners at a cross road, one quarter of a mile from rail road, and I will sell it on favorable conditions. Address Frank Goupli, Lock Box 38, Grand Marais, Alger Co., Mich.

Farm for Sale.

I have 80 acres of fine farming land 1 1/2 miles from Frederic, for sale very cheap. 18 acres cleared; log house and good well of water. For further particulars enquire of A. E. NEWMAN, Jan28m3 Grayling, Mich.

Lewiston Locals.—Journal.

Dr. Wolfe, of Grayling, was in town on Wednesday.

Dr. Smith, of Detroit, was a business visitor in town on Monday.

Lewiston now has six secret societies, one for every night in the week.

Sheriff Nelson went down to West Branch, on Monday, on official business.

If the projected railroads are built, Lewiston will become quite a rail road center.

Swan Peterson obtained the watch auctioned off by Otto Johnson.—Lucky Swan.

Miss Little Barker visited friends in Grayling, last Friday, returning home on Saturday.

Night watchman Hubbard has improved the appearance of the hose house by applying a coat of paint.

Dr. N. H. Traver returned from a ten days visit with his family in Detroit, on Wednesday morning.

The planing mill is shut down this week while repairs are being made in the engine room.

N. P. Salling came up from Grayling on Monday, and is land looking over North.

Mrs. D. M. Kneeland and daughter Frances will entertain their friends, on Tuesday evening, March 3d, for the benefit of the church. Admission 10 cents; everybody invited.

Postmaster Devlin, of Hillman, was in town on Monday and Tuesday, trying to interest our business men to take some blocks of stock in the Thunder Bay River Railroad from this place to Alpena. We understand he met with good encouragement for the enterprise here.

In his address before the Marquette club, Chicago, at Lincoln's birthday celebration, Senator Thurston, of Nebraska, gave the key note of the coming presidential contest, as follows: "The impending contest between the republican and democratic parties on the issue of protection is not enough of a contest to dignify the name. There is not an intelligent American man who does not know now, with the same certainty which will rejoice his heart on the morning after the November election, that the republican party is coming back to power; coming back to reassert the American doctrine of protection to American industries; coming back to reopen the avenues of employment for American men; coming back to restore the prices of American products; coming back to provide for the output of American mines; coming back to restore the happiness to American homes; coming back to permanently re-establish the American system, and to foster and encourage every American interest."

Meanwhile it should be remembered that Major McKinley is himself a member in good standing of the Order of Favorite Sons.—Chicago Trib.

# MACKINTOSHES!!

Every Season brings something New, and we are not behind in showing the



Newest Styles in

LADIES' & GENTS'

Mackintoshes

AND AT

Prices you cannot

Duplicate.

Got a Duck-

brand Mackintosh.

Rain has no terrors for the man who wears one, either for business or pleasure.

Latest styles Cape and Box

Coats for men.

There's nothing better.

Oh, what a Duck-

brand Mackintosh will do for

A Lady in wet weather!

Well, what?

Keep her dry. What more

do you want?

Ask to see them..

We warrant every Garment we Sell.

JOHN ROSENTHAL.

THE ONLY

One Price Clothing & Dry Goods House.



## VICTORS ALWAYS LEAD.

THEY EXCEL ALL OTHERS IN FINE MECHANICAL CONSTRUCTION AND PERFECTION OF DETAIL.

The strongest light wheel on the market.

VICTORS SPEND THEIR TIME ON THE ROAD, NOT IN THE REPAIR SHOP.

Overman Wheel Co.

Makers of Victor Bicycles and Athletic Goods.

Boston, New York, Detroit, Denver, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland, Ore.

## "A DROP IN THE BUCKET," IS A VERY SMALL AFFAIR, BUT

## A DROP IN THE THERMOMETER IS QUITE ANOTHER THING.

IT PRODUCES

COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, ETC.,

IN SUCH CASES USE

SYRUP TAR AND WILD CHERRY.

Contains no Opiates. Pleasant to Take.

Gives Splendid Results.

## LUCIEN FOURNIER

THE DRUGGIST.

## MICHIGAN CENTRAL F. & P. M. R. R.

(NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE.)

IN EFFECT NOV. 24, 1895.

Trains leave Grayling as follows:

GOING NORTH.

4:25 P. M. Mackinaw Express, Daily except Sunday; arrives at Mackinaw, 7:40 P. M.

5:00 P. M. Marquette Express, Daily, arrives at Mackinaw 8:30 A. M.

1:35 P. M. Way Freight, arrives Mackinaw 3:00 P. M.

GOING SOUTH.

1:50 P. M. Detroit Express, arrives at Bay City, 5:15 P. M. Detroit 9:45 P. M.

1:30 A. M. New York Express, Daily, arrives at Bay City 5:20 A. M. Detroit, 11:15 A. M.

1:35 P. M. Grayling Accommodation, arrives at Bay City 7:00 P. M.

O. W. RUGGLES, GEN. PASS. AGENT.

A. W. CANFIELD, Local Ticket Agt., Grayling.

## The NEW YORK WEEKLY PRESS.

—AND THE—

## CRAWFORD COUNTY AVALANCHE,

WILL BE SENT TO ANY ADDRESS, ONE YEAR, FOR \$1.50.

Do you wish to keep in touch with the political field during the Presidential campaign? Are you fond of good stories? Do you want the latest and most accurate news? Are you a member of the G. A. R.? Does a weekly page of bright, forcible editorials appeal to you? Would you enjoy a page of clever wit each week? Would an accurate weekly market report be of service to you? If so, you want

## THE WEEKLY PRESS.

Address all orders to THE CRAWFORD COUNTY AVALANCHE.

Drop a postal to THE WEEKLY PRESS, New York, and a sample copy will be mailed you.

## Scientific American Agency for PATENTS

For information and free Handbook write to: J. C. SNOW & CO., 30 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

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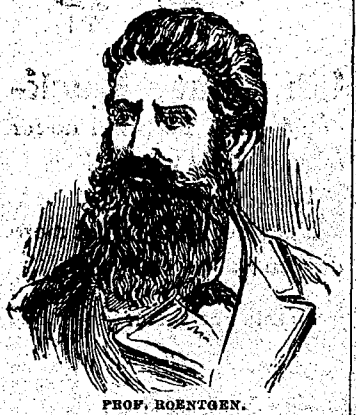
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# ROENTGEN'S WONDERFUL "X" RAYS

REVIEW OF THE GREAT PHOTOGRAPHIC DISCOVERY.

ROENTGEN'S experiments, followed as they have been by the efforts of other savants along the same line, together with wide newspaper discussion, have given popular thought and common conversation a tendency toward the scientific and the abstract. Roentgen rays, X rays, cathode rays, ultra violet

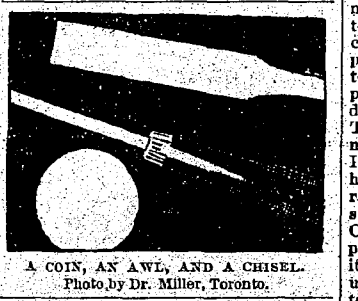


PROF. ROENTGEN.

rays—the words are as familiar to the ear as the alphabet. Stated briefly, Prof. Wilhelm Roentgen has found a means whereby articles behind opaque substances, or contained therein, may be photographed and their position accurately defined. The pictures thus obtained are light—often shadows only on the plate. Their character is determined by the relative density of the enclosing matter. If the envelope presents slight obstruction to the X rays, the impression of the object whose photograph is sought is proportionately distinct. It is easy to see that this discovery may be put to great practical use, and it has for that reason excited an interest almost universal.

It is difficult to describe the Roentgen discovery and mode of procedure in such terms as may be popularly understood. To photograph any object, of course there must be light. In the Roentgen method this is furnished by what are called Crookes' tubes. In brief, they may be described as glass cylinders from which the air has been partially exhausted. In each end of each tube is placed a disk, one of which conveys an electric current to the interior of the tube and the other carries it away, making the return wire a battery. It is believed that the glass absorbs 95 per cent of the light, so that it is a great point in their manufacture to have

where the first practical benefit to surgery has been found by the new art, the impression is left. The time of exposure varies. When it has been sufficiently exposed the current is shut off and the plate taken to the developing room. There the process used by any amateur is carried out. The plate is first developed in the light and it is then "fixed" with hyposulphite of soda. It can then be exposed to daylight without any fear of being changed. The negative, if the experiment has been a success, will show a thin outline of the enveloping medium and a lighter shade for the article whose photograph or shadow is desired. It will be understood that in the developed work the conditions of the negative are reversed, the enclosing substance is represented in the lighter shade, the interposed denser object in the darker.



CROOKES' TUBE IN POSITION.

among students everywhere. Newspapers and scientific journals were filled with reports of the labors and discoveries made. There is not an institution of learning or a laboratory worthy the name in America where the Roentgen method of photography has not been put to practical test. One remarkable discovery was made incidental to some experiments in New York. Prof. Max Oelert, of Columbia College, desiring to photograph the framework of a mouse, drowned the creature in a bucket of water. The animal remained under water fifteen minutes after it had ceased to struggle. It had been effectively dead more than an hour when the apparatus was finally arranged. It was laid upon the plate and subjected to the powerful rays from the Crookes' tubes, and after an hour of exposure revived sufficiently to struggle to its feet and crawl about the plate. Naturally this phenomenon excited much interest, as a new quality of the Roentgen rays was disclosed. The possibilities of benefit to humanity in case the rays are found upon further examination to possess the revivifying power are vast.

Edison, the wizard, has plunged enthusiastically into the new study, and has largely invented his own apparatus. The Crookes' tubes, he thought, dissipated too much of the new energy and he made some for himself. They are thinner and give better results. Prof. A. W. Wright, of Yale, is one of the most hard-working scientists who has entered into the new department of research, and has strikingly confirmed all of Roentgen's experiments. Prof. Wright's experiments were made with a great variety of substances, and it was found that strong impressions were obtained upon a photographic plate, even when it was inclosed in an opaque wrapping of black paper and covered with a pine board half an inch thick.

Prof. Henry A. Bumstead, of the Sheffield School at Yale, has also ardently pursued the investigation of X rays along with Prof. Wright. Mr. Bumstead has experimented on several animals. He first took a mouse, and the photograph shows the skull quite clearly, but the bones are not at all well brought out. With a fish and a frog Mr. Bumstead also obtained good results. The backbone of the fish is easily distinguishable, as is also the bladder. In the frog the leg bones are clearly visible. Mr. Bumstead obtained good photographs of coins in a heavy leather case. The coins were mixed in with a lot of visiting cards and the case was placed beneath a pine board an inch thick. He also obtained a good photograph of a pair of eyeglasses placed beneath a board, and of the kernels of English walnuts. All these experiments were made in broad daylight, and the exposure of the negative lasted about an hour in each instance.

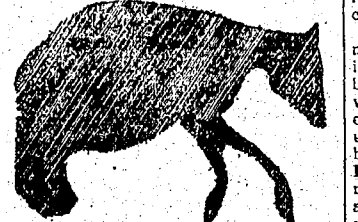
Prof. Eike and Dr. Miller, of Toronto, together with others, have made careful experiments. They have photographs clearly defining the bony structure of the frog and another showing the ease with which X rays penetrate wood. A coin, a bracelet and a chisel were exposed. The rays of the ax where it enters the wood can be traced easily. The wood is in half shadow. Prof. Eugene Hannel, of the Syracuse University, had marked success in photographing the interior of a frog. Prof. Hannel and other scientists of degree predict that Edison's attempt to

measures its existence by weeks—in the first attempts at the new photography, it was necessary to expose the plates for a long time, more than an hour in some instances. Before any results were produced, the perfection of the appliances kept pace with the interest of the subject, and Prof. Wittman, of the high school at Buda Pesth, has reduced the time necessary to obtain a well-defined Roentgen photograph to three minutes under ordinary circumstances, and thirty seconds under perfect conditions.

No substance is impervious to this new form of radiant energy. Matter against which ordinary light rays beat helplessly, and from which they are thrown with a force apparently greater than their striking force, are as open gates for the X rays. On this point Roentgen, the pioneer, says:

The most striking feature of this phenomenon is that an influence capable of exciting brilliant fluorescence is able to pass through the black cardboard cover, which transmits the electric arc, and one immediately inquires whether other bodies possess this property. It is soon discovered that all bodies are transparent to this influence, but in very different degrees. A few examples will suffice. Paper is very transparent. The fluorescent screen held behind a bound volume of 1,000 pages still lighted up brightly; the printer's ink offered no perceptible obstacle. Fluorescence was also noted behind two packs of cards; a few cards held between apparatus and screen made no perceptible difference. A single sheet of tin foil is scarcely noticeable only after several layers have been laid on of each other is a shadow clearly visible on the screen. Thin blocks of wood are also transparent; or planks two or three centimeters thick are but slightly opaque. A film of aluminum about one millimeter thick was transparent, but very considerably, though it does not entirely destroy the fluorescence. Several centimeters of aluminum, however, stop the rays through. Glass plates of the same thickness behave in a different way, according as they contain lead (dark glass) or not; the former are much less transparent than the latter. If the hand is held between the discoloration and the screen the dark shadow of the bones is visible within the slightly dark shadow of the hand. Water, discolored by carbon and various other liquids behave in this respect as if they were very transparent. It was not able to determine whether water was more transparent than air. Behind plates of copper, silver, lead, gold, platinum, fluorescence is still visible, but only when the plates are not too thick. Platinum .02 millimeters

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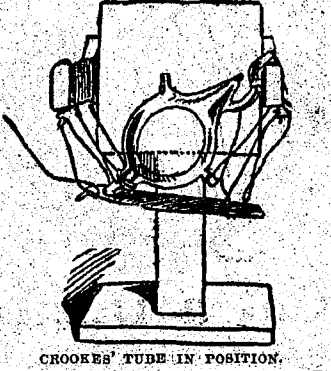


PHOTOGRAPH OF SHOT IN RAT'S BODY.

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side, behaves in a peculiar manner. When it is interposed between apparatus and screen it has almost no effect when the rays go through the rod parallel to its painted side, but it throws a dark shadow if the rays have to traverse the paint. Very similar to the metal themselves are their salts, whether solid or in solution.

The reports of Prof. Roentgen's experiments produced a great activity



CROOKES' TUBE IN POSITION.

among students everywhere. Newspapers and scientific journals were filled with reports of the labors and discoveries made. There is not an institution of learning or a laboratory worthy the name in America where the Roentgen method of photography has not been put to practical test. One remarkable discovery was made incidental to some experiments in New York. Prof. Max Oelert, of Columbia College, desiring to photograph the framework of a mouse, drowned the creature in a bucket of water. The animal remained under water fifteen minutes after it had ceased to struggle. It had been effectively dead more than an hour when the apparatus was finally arranged. It was laid upon the plate and subjected to the powerful rays from the Crookes' tubes, and after an hour of exposure revived sufficiently to struggle to its feet and crawl about the plate. Naturally this phenomenon excited much interest, as a new quality of the Roentgen rays was disclosed. The possibilities of benefit to humanity in case the rays are found upon further examination to possess the revivifying power are vast.

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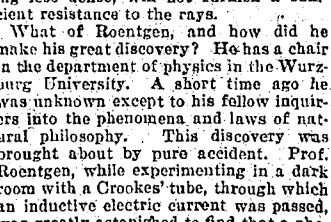
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nomenon, for which no possible reasons seemed to exist, Prof. Roentgen experimented again under exactly the same conditions and found that the photographic plate could have been reached only by a light which was capable of penetrating wood, a substance which hitherto has always been considered opaque. Further trials showed not only that such light existed and was generated in a Crookes' tube, but that it possessed the faculty of penetrating many other substances, such as organic bodies, paper, etc., while certain metals and bone substances (calcium phosphate) did not lose their opacity. Prof. Roentgen further succeeded in obtaining photographic impressions of metallic objects which had been inclosed in a wooden box, and also on the skeleton of a living hand. Then he gave his findings to the world.

## PREACHER'S QUEER PET.

Shaggy Wolf Is a Regular Attendant at a New York City Church.

A wolf has crept into the fold of the John Mass Presbyterian Church, on East Seventh street, New York. It has not come in sheep's clothing, but in a dark, shaggy coat. It presents in the flock does not seem to occasion the least anxiety; in fact, it has become a universal pet and a favorite with all. The wolf is the pet of Rev. Vincent Pisek, pastor of the church. This peculiar pet was born on a Western prairie, but when he was a very small whelp, and before he had grown fierce enough to be dangerous, he was captured and transported to the quiet church parsonage. Since then the religious influences of his surroundings have completely converted him. He has put away nearly all wolfish things, and at the present day is leading a quiet, exemplary life, and often attends both the church and Sunday school. It is said he sleeps through the sermons.

The wolf was born a heathen. Both of his parents lived and died on the open prairie. Mr. Pisek, while on a hunting trip in the West, shot the parents of Mr. Wolf and captured their cub. He brought the little orphan home with him, and a new life to one began for him. He was given a mild diet, which agreed with him very well, and it time it began to influence his character. Instead of growing up to be snarling and ferocious, his manners became mild and gentle. He soon be-



THE PASTOR'S WOLF.

came accustomed to his civilized home, and enjoyed the rich carpets he walked upon and the warm blankets he slept in every night. Mr. Pisek, in bringing up the wolf in his fold, has been very careful to keep his young charge out of bad company.

In the summer time Mr. Wolf changes his residence to his master's summer home at Lake Hopatcong. This move is always very welcome to Mr. Wolf. He is allowed to run at large about the woods. As a result, however, he is constantly meeting very curious adventures. The pet wolf has often caused great consternation by appearing suddenly before picnic parties or parties alone in the woods. The appearance of his sharp little nose has often broken up a party and caused them to run wildly from him, although his intentions were undoubtedly friendly. On one occasion two girls who were rowing on the lake spied Mr. Wolf on shore and were afraid to land for several hours for fear of encountering the supposedly ferocious animal, which followed them along the bank to play with them.

## WHY HE TOOK THE SEAT.

A Touching Scene Witnessed on a New York Car.

A pathetic incident occurred in a Broadway cable-car one evening recently. Two men boarded the car at Chambers street. They were broad-shouldered, athletic looking men, and one of them had a professional athlete's build. They were recognized in a moment as a ball player, well known in the National League, and the other a well-known prize fighter. The men were chatting and did not pay much attention to the way they were jostled as the car filled up rapidly. It was early in the evening and the theater crowd was moving.

At 14th street the car stopped and two young women got on. They were handsomely dressed and had a general look that would cause one to take them for actresses. They were at once recognized by the men mentioned. The two men sprang to their feet and greeted the young women warmly. The car was filled, and many were standing. Just as the pugilist got on his feet a man who was standing pushed a friend gently into the seat just vacated. The pugilist turned angrily and laid a strong hand upon the man who had just seated himself and said in a firm voice:

"Excuse me, sir, I meant that seat for this lady."

It looked ominous to those who saw the gleam in the eye of the pugilist. The man addressed said hastily:

"I beg your pardon. Excuse me." Even as he spoke he was trying to rise, but as he did he felt in front of him an uncertain barrier. The pugilist looked searchingly into his face, and then caught him by the shoulder, firmly, but gently, and pushed him back to the seat, saying:

"That's all right, old man; you keep the seat."

Then he turned to the young woman and said quietly:

"You'll have to stand, Blanche, the poor chap's blind."—New York Tribune.

granddaughters of the Queen have been brought up and trained it will not be surprising news that the Czarina has determined to nurse her little baby herself. Her own mother, Princess Alice, like all her sisters, washed and dressed and nursed her babies; the Duchess of Life has done the same, and the Czarina is only obeying her English as well as her maternal mother-in-law in declining to have a wet nurse for her infant. Nothing, perhaps, that she could do as a woman will so endear her to the Russian people as this act, which seems perfectly natural to us. No previous empress has ever nursed her children, and the Russians will regard what they take to be an exceptional evidence of devotion to the tiny Grand Duchess as a proof of the Czarina's wish to cherish for their possible future Empress.—Gentlewoman.

## A FAMOUS ACTOR.

James H. Stoddard, Who Has Passed 63 Years on the Stage.

James Henry Stoddard is one of the grand old men of the American stage, and recently, in New York, he celebrated the sixty-third anniversary of his appearance behind the footlights. On that occasion he received the greet-



JAMES H. STODDARD.

ings of all the leading English and American managers and actors in the metropolises and was made the recipient of suitable presents.

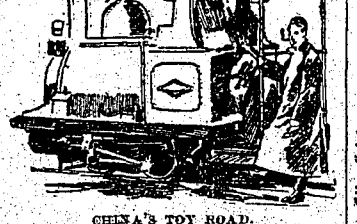
Mr. Stoddard was born in England in 1826 and was descended from a theatrical family. He was raised in Glasgow, Scotland, where his father was connected with the Theater Royal, and at an early age he began to act, first appearing as a page. At the age of 17 he began theatrical life on his own account, and in 1852 he came to this country and played in Wallack's Theater, New York. He remained with Wallack four seasons and then joined Laura Keane's company, supporting Joseph Jefferson in the "Heir at Law" and "The Spectre Bridegroom."

From Laura Keane's Stoddard next went to the Winter Garden in 1850, under the management of Dion Boucicault, playing the character parts in Boucicault's plays. In two years he went to the Olympic Theater, managed by Mrs. John Wood. Here Stoddard remained five seasons, and here he scored his first great and striking success in the character of Monseigneur in "The Long Strike." In 1857 he returned to Wallack and in 1874 became a member of the Union Square Theater Company. Some of his successes were won as Pierre Michel in "Rose Michel," Fletcher in "Saints and Sinners," and Col. Preston in "Alabama." Mr. Stoddard is a courteous and genial man and is one of the favorite actors of the old school.

## TOY ROAD IN CHINA.

One of the Smallest Railroads in the World Is in the Celestial Empire.

There is in China one of the smallest railroads in the world. Here is a photographic reproduction of one of



CHINA'S TOY ROAD.

the engines. The gauge is less than two feet, the cylinders are 5x10 inches, the drivers 24 inches diameter, and the water tank holds 50 gallons. If this was the standard-size engine in this country hardware stores would keep them, same as they do saws-cutters. Railroad managers would order them by the gross, and locomotive engineers would be thicker than fleas in a dog kennel.—Locomotive Engineer.

## Know How to Print.

A writer in the New York Art Amateur has been describing his visit to the old Platin Printing House at Aitwery, which was bought from the family by that city for 1,200,000 francs, when it came to be no longer a flourishing concern. Many important works were issued from this house during its existence of 300 years, notably the editions of the Bible. The old presses and everything connected with the establishment lie in perfect order. The writer compares this old Bible-producing house with its modern equivalent, the Oxford University Press, where there are architectural surroundings even more beautiful, and an atmosphere even more academic; but he carries away the impression that, though machinery has cheapened the article, no books have been better printed than the very first that were made on the rediscovery of the art in the fifteenth century.

Mrs. Wickwire—You don't know what a grief it is to have a husband who thinks he is funny. Mrs. Watts—What is the trouble dear? "I asked him last evening to bring home some good up-to-date literature and he brought a bundle of almanacs."—Indianapolis Journal.

Mr. McGann—I am building a house and am only using lumber from the zero forests of Michigan. Friend—Why so? Mr. McGann—Because trees that can stand zero winter ought to make a warm house, so they ought.—Truth.

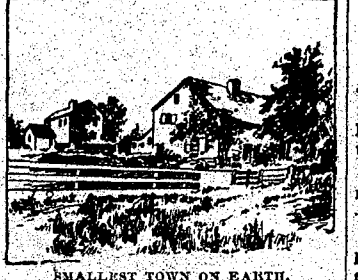
We suppose the critical period in a barber's life is when he trims a football player's hair.

Why should older people be compelled to be childish, and play with dolls at Christmas?

## FIRE PLACE, L. I.

The Smallest Town on Earth—Contains Two Houses.

Fire Place, at the extreme eastern end of Long Island, N. Y., is a village of two houses and eight inhabitants. It is the smallest village in the world and the one with the oddest history. Opposite the village and across three and a half miles of water is Gardiner's Island, the first place to be settled by an Englishman within the limits of New York State. The island was the first manorial estate in this country, and was purchased by Lion Gardiner in 1639. Lineal descendants of Lion Gardiner have continued to own the



SMALLEST TOWN ON EARTH.

island and to maintain a home there even to the present time. How soon after getting the island the Gardiners began to realize the convenience of getting to New York (where the Dutch were settled) by means of crossing to Long Island and going overland is not known, but it was long ago. Returning, they would build a fire on the beach, as a signal, and the boat would be brought back across the channel for them. The place where the boats landed and the fires built, which soon began to be called the Fire Place, was where the channel is narrowest.

When, a century after the first Gardiner came, a house was built at the Long Island landing, it was described as being at Fire Place. A second house was put up, and it, too, was known as being at Fire Place. The name has clung to the two houses, both of which are still there; ever since, and it is thus shown on the maps. Nor are the origin of the name and the infinitesimal size of the village the only curious points in regard to the place. It was a man named Miller, who built the first house at Fire Place, and a man named Parsons who built the second. It is Samuel D. Miller, a lineal descendant of the first Miller, who now lives in the Miller home, and it is William H. Parsons, a lineal descendant of the first Parsons, who lives in the Parsons home.

More than this, the ancient custom of fire building assigned to Gardiner's Island is still kept up. Ashes and charred wood from a recent fire may nearly always be found on the beach. The island contains over 3,000 acres, much of it hilly and wooded. A stock farm is maintained there, and wild deer are preserved.

## PALACE OF FINANCE.

Monetary Mart Which Was Recently Dedicated in New York City.

The new clearing-house recently dedicated in New York City is a veritable palace of marble and gold. The traditional notion of the grim, stern house of business is utterly exploded in this superb pile, which more resembles some Byzantine marvel of decoration and architecture than a place for the exchange of mere money. The building is situated unfortunately for the display of its great external beauty. It was put up on a site on the north side of Cedar street, between Wall and Nassau streets. Cedar street, while convenient in location for the purpose to which the building is to be devoted, is a dark, narrow thoroughfare, and hence the approaches to the splendid structure are ill lighted and much of



NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE.

its gorgeousness is lost in this way. But once within its walls there is no lack of material for admiration from the most squeamish of critics. Two of the big apartments within are of especial interest and beauty. These are the library and board-room. The bank presidents will meet in a room of genuine splendor. There is a golden ceiling, laid in panels, with large cornices supported by marble pillars. The doorways and windows are framed with Sienna marble, which is the most expensive of that material to be found. The mottled markings are softly blended and the surfaces polished like mirrors.

A throne of oriental magnificence has been built for the President. High above his head will arise a massive panel of marble. The bankers will occupy great leather chairs of size sufficient for two men. Nearly the board-room is the library. Its walls are of mahogany, its ceiling superbly frescoed, and at one side is a huge mahogany mantel, exquisitely carved and beautifully decorated in gold. These rooms are on the second floor surrounding a central room in which the clerks and cashiers will work. The building, except the ground floor, will be occupied exclusively by the clearing-house.

New Chambermaid—Are there really so many mice in the house? Cook—Of course not. I was determined, however, that mistress should get a cat. You see, I've a young man who calls on me pretty often, and we must be able to account in some way for the food I give him.—Ellegende Blatter.

"Marla," he said, nervously, as he sat straight up in bed, "there's a man in the house!" "William," she responded, "you are very silly. These are my bloomers hanging over the back of a chair."—Washington Star.

## Clean Stables.

Start into the winter with clean stables, and keep them in that condition. We always hear that stock of all kinds are more liable to contract disease in winter than summer, and no doubt many ills that stock contract in winter may be traced to filthy stables and bad ventilation. Clean stables and good bedding make stock healthy.

## The North Kingdom.

Norway is more properly Norea, meaning "North Isle." It is called by the natives "The North Kingdom."



## The Cream of Currents.

Now the timid, doubting author, By Professor Roentgen's art, May, before he speaks, discover If he has a marvellous heart.

—Indianapolis Journal.

"Am so glad you had the doctor; did he relieve you?" "Yes, of \$20."—Boston Courier.

Teacher—What was Joan of Arc made of? Bright Pupil—Made of dust.—Boston Transcript.

Eldest—My husband is very hard to please. Louisa—He must have changed considerably since he married you.—New York Herald.

"How many people will this car seat?" Inquired the loquacious passenger. "Women or men?" asked the conductor.—Chicago Evening Post.

There was once a professor who, being asked what he knew upon a certain subject, replied, "Nothing; I have not even lectured on it."—Argonaut.

"Do you believe in luck?" "I should say so; snow last night blew off my neighbor's walk and drifted to the full length of mine!"—Chicago Record.

"Will you be my wife, Fraulein Paula, and make me happy?" "I am sorry, Doctor, but I should like to be happy myself."—Humoristische Blaetter.

Willie—I know sister would be glad to go skating with you. Ringway—What makes you think so? "She says she has been dying all winter to have you break the ice."—Life.

"You're the only doctor who advises me to stay at home. All the others say I ought to go to a winter resort." "I suppose they have all the patients they want."—Ellegende Blatter.

Willie—What's the matter with your nose, Bobby? Bobby—Tommy Higginbotham and I had a fight in school about some marbles. Willie—Who got 'em? Bobby—Teacher.—Judge.

Lawyer (a few years hence)—Make your mind easy. The jury will disagree. Prisoner—Sure? Lawyer—I know it. Two of the members are man and wife.—New York Dispatch.

"Dad, what's a running account?" "It's an open account with a dry goods store, my son, which keeps your mother running down-town all the time to buy something."—Louisville Courier Journal.

She—He whistled as he went for want of thought. Of course it was a boy. You wouldn't find a girl whistling for want of thought. He—No; she wouldn't whistle; she'd talk.—Indianapolis Journal.

"Man wants but little here below"—So runs the good old song; If he but advertises, though, He doesn't want that long.—Printers' Ink.

He—Oh, dear! I wish I could get hold of some biscuits like mother used to make for me! She—And I wish I could get some good clothes like father used to buy for me.—Indianapolis Journal.

"I wish those electric sleighs were in use in Pittsburg," remarked Miss Point Breeze to Miss Schenley Park. "Why?" "I understand they can be guided by the feet alone."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Charles—Really, I think that Miss Gray takes a good deal of interest in me. Henry—But you should remember that where the interest is large the security is apt to be pretty poor.—Boston Transcript.

"Ah! that's a great strain!" exclaimed the tenor, who was exercising his voice in his bedroom. "A great strain it is," replied his room-mate, "on those who have to listen to it."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

We'll let these "barons" do their will, Nor try to thwart their little game. If, when the price of coal goes up, The mercury will do the same.—Washington Star.

Susy—Say, auntie, dear, you're an old maid, aren't you? Aunt Emma (hesitatingly)—Certainly, Susy; but it is not nice of you to ask such a question. Susy—Now, don't be vexed, auntie; I know it isn't your fault.—Herriederer Laubrosch.

"What is the trouble between Alexander and his wife?" "Only a little family jar. He was saying that he would give anything if he could have a wheel, and she suggested that he might take one of those he had in his head."—Boston Transcript.

"I am going to propose to Miss Jinkles," said Whykins, thoughtfully. "Has she given you any encouragement?" "I should say so. Why; she is afraid I am sending too much money for bouquets and matinee tickets."—Washington Star.

Mother—Now, Willie, you've been eating mince pies till you've made yourself ill. I shall have to send for the doctor. Willie—I say, if you are sending for the doctor may I have another mince pie, now? It won't make any difference, you know.—Moonshine.

"Excuse me, Mr. Barnothings," said the London lady to her very wealthy acquaintance, "but isn't mining very interesting?" "Very, ma'am." "I am very ignorant on that score. Tell me, do diamonds come in quartz?" "Oh, I suppose some people that work on a small scale get 'em that way; but I had 'em comin' in gallons, ma'am."—Washington Star.

Clean Stables.

Start into the winter with clean stables, and keep them in that condition. We always hear that stock of all kinds are more liable to contract disease in winter than summer, and no doubt many ills that stock contract in winter may be traced to filthy stables and bad ventilation. Clean stables and good bedding make stock healthy.

The North Kingdom.

Norway is more properly Norea, meaning "North Isle." It is called by the natives "The North Kingdom."







## AMONG THE CUBANS.

### TRAITS OF THE PEOPLE WHO ARE FIGHTING FOR LIBERTY.

Houses of the Rich and Poor in Havana.  
—In the Streets—Courtship Among the Young Folks.

The Cuban house of the better class is of the ordinary, typical construction. It is enormously heavy, built of adobe or soft stone, to withstand earthquakes and to resist heat. The rooms are enormous, with ceiling from 15 to 20 or 25 feet high, all floors, even in the bedrooms, being of stone, and the windows covered with great iron bars. These windows have a gruesome suggestiveness of cells, displayed only by the artful glance or laughter of the women who stand peering out or recline languidly on swaying hammocks or rockers within.

They are the courting places of the youth of the island, and are, curiously enough, preferred, because the whispered confidences there are free from the presence of parents or any guardian, which is inevitable when the young couple meet within the house. The young man, standing outside the bars day after day, is known to every neighbor and passer-by as the senorita's sweetheart.

The houses of the lower class look no different from without, but are awful within, and there the cause of Havana's scourges of yellow fever is at once apparent. The city is badly drained. The bay, with no free course of water, and comparatively little tide, is a reservoir, uncleansed, and in squalor where personal uncleanness is added to the perils incurred by municipal neglect, the houses of the poor have become incubators of pestilence.

In the day time few people, except those in business or "common folk," are seen in the streets of Havana. The sun is always hot. At night, when the military bands play in the park, the town turns out, and then the Spanish and Cuban girls and women, under the inevitable mantilla, and a few, with their sweethearts, are there in all their native glory. It is a display of evening dress out of doors. It is not a company which represents the most polite society of Havana. It is a laughing, chattering company, mindful of nothing but the pleasure of nonsensical gossip, brightened now by a liberal scattering of uniforms on officers from the thirty regiments defending the city, and yet the restraints of respectability are not too tightly drawn, nor do they deprive the crowd of some of the most beautiful girls of Havana.

Curiously enough, the young men and the girls seldom walk together. If they do, it is a fair presumption that serious matters between them have been canvassed by the parents on both sides, and that the church has been consulted and signified its approval. The conditions of courtship are unfavorable to even innocent flirtations, and the Spanish character has brought into its everyday life many difficulties to discourage an insincere lover.

An evening in such a company, the air filled with voices that drown the music, the black sky spangled with stars as brilliant as they are in the tropics, will long be remembered. Although Havana is in a sense besieged, although Gomez with the insurgent army is burning towns so near the city that the glare may be seen on the sky at night, although wounded and dying soldiers are brought in on every train that the troops can get through, and the war and its horrors might be supposed to be on every tongue, no one thinks of it, and it is a gala night. Tomorrow is permitted to take care of itself.

Sunday is Havana's holiday. There are no bull fights going on now, as the people are too poor from the war to support them. But there are other amusements, so that Sunday maintains a violent contrast with the rest of the week. Every store, nearly, is open. The newspapers are published in editions throughout the day. The cafes are filled from morning till night. The one theater which has not succumbed to the depression puts on the best operas and sells every seat. It is a day to entertain and pay calls and spend hours in the parks. So much leisure is given every form of recreation on Sunday, that it is actually possible to go out of the city for several miles into the country without disturbance from the soldiery, despite the war.

As for the churches, thousands of women religiously attend. In Cuba the church and her children are a woman's life. She soon loses her husband as her companion in the home. She does not read. She never heard of a New Woman. She has her little circle of friends like herself, and some day dies. But she has been faithful to the church, and the most striking thing about a service in the great Cathedral is the presence of the women of Havana and the absence of the men.

The lottery is the curse of Havana. One of the first cries heard on the street in the morning is the shrill voice of a Cuban yelling that he has lottery tickets for sale. It is often the last sound heard at night. In the cafes, women annoy you incessantly, offering any part, from one-tenth to a whole ticket or more. In the stores some one gently touches your arm. It is a lottery ticket peddler. As the theater crowd comes out, the rabble is not cab driver and newsboys, but lottery ticket sellers. A card is sent to your room in the hotel. Its strange name indicates the courteous attention of some citizen, who bows low, smiles, talks of the weather and the beauties of Havana, and then offers to sell a lottery ticket.

In the Botanical Gardens, at the Custom House gates, at the very Cathedral doors, the long yellow sheets are thrust into every face all it would seem that all Cuba must be gambled to support so formidable a company of fakirs.

All other storekeepers are courteous and unobtrusive. They are so polite that one feels as if he were rudely trespassing in entering their stores to purchase. Money is generally plentiful in Havana, and as there is not a savings bank in the island, and Cubans are born spendthrifts, it is striking to note the general excellence of everything offered for sale. American goods are the favorite. French and German wares are popular, but everything of the highest grade, and a native

Spaniard will never buy anything but the best.

A visitor experiences great difficulty in purchasing anything characteristically Cuban in the stores, but that is because Cuba produces only two things, sugar and tobacco, and buys everything she uses—even buys back her sugar refined.—New York Mail and Express.

### A RATCATCHER'S SECRET.

His Way of Clearing a Place of These Pests.

"I'm rough on rats, I am; yes, sir; my name is Joe Peoples, and I catches rats. Look here," and Mr. Peoples slowly drew a hand from one of his capacious trousers' pockets, and that hand firmly held an enormous rat. (The rat) blinked and wriggled slightly, after which it remained quiet. The man put it back in his pocket. As he did so, it was noticeable that he allowed the rat to slip out of his hand into his pocket instead of placing his hand in and drawing it away. He appeared to be fairly infested with rats, for he had one or more in each pocket, large enough to hold one. He even took one out of his sleeve, and it is possible that he had one in the crown of his hat. He was an odd-looking character. He had unmistakably the air of a sailor, his expressions were sailor-like, and his critical observations of the ships in the river smacked of long sea experience.

"See that 'ere bark over yonder," said Mr. Peoples. "She were alive with rats, forward and aft, 'tween decks and in the hold. Well, I cleaned every rat out of that bark in less'n four days' time. You ask the mate about it."

Mr. Peoples mentioned several vessels, including a well-known coast steamer, and several hotels which he had cleared of rats, in no case taking over ten days' time.

"How do I do it? Well, y'see, that would be heavin' the whole thing overboard as far as my profit is concerned. It took me a long time to learn how. I am the only one in it at the present time, and I make bread and butter for Mrs. Peoples and me out of it. It's not strictly a long game, but there's money in it and it's interesting. There's no four-footed thing on earth that's tricker than mo dogs and up to more tricks than an old bald-headed rat. He winks at poison and laughs at traps.

"No, I never poisons 'em. More will come, and you have the dead one lyin' 'round between floors. I don't trap 'em, either, only a few that I fixes up and turns loose again. Now, if you won't give it away, I'll let you on to part of the scheme. You see this big fellow. I just caught him up to the hotel. This morning he was too smart for a trap, but I laid for him and caught him with my hands before he could get back to the hole. Now, I'm goin' to give him a torch and a bell to carry, and I'll dip him all over in something else that I won't tell you about, and then to-night I'll take him back to the hotel and let him go free."

"I mean by torch that I'll paint his back with phosphorus paint, so he'll be a beautiful sight and shinin' light in every rat-hole he gets into, and by 'bell' I mean a genuine bell, like this." Here the rat-catcher drew from his pocket a tiny round bell, like a sleigh bell, but smaller. "This 'ere bell I'll fix around his neck with a wire, so, even if the phosphorus wears off, he'll still be able to surprise his mates wherever he goes. Course, he feels so clean and friendly-like, in spite of the fix he is in, and wants to get back to his mates and spin a yarn to 'em, maybe, about his funny adventure with the ratcatcher. But his mates, they don't recognize him. They give him the marble heart. They don't like his burnin' back, nor his alarm bell, and what's more, they think anything else, they don't like the smell of him. He smells like a thousand ferrets. All his mates will leave in a body as he comes around; he'll keep tryin' to get with 'em, and finally it'll end by every last rat leavin' the ship or the bulidin'. I've known 'em to jump overboard and drown if they couldn't get off any other way. I guarantee every place for a year. You see, that stuff I soaks the rat in scents up every hole and runway he goes through, like a ferret would, only worse, and my doctored rat goes over every rat promenade of the place chasin' his friends before they leave the ship or the bulidin'. No rat will allow himself to go into any place where he smells a ferret. No he. He just winks one eye and says: 'I don't think this place good for my health, and gets out.'—Portland Oregonian.

### The Germ Theory.

What the world owes to Louis Pasteur, the world's great vocabulary is incompetent to express. Through his researches, and those of the students who have come after him, the light has been turned upon what has hitherto been total darkness. Doubt, experiments and uncertainty have given way to precision and accuracy in diagnosis. As the farmer knows that the chicken bug is the cause of his withered crops, so the physician knows that the bacillus of certain diseases brings about certain symptoms. The microscope is the physician's reliance. A few drops of blood, a bit of tissue, a little perspiration brought under the eye of this magic assistant will tell him at once the cause and progress of the disease. And it is not alone the physician who benefits by this knowledge. The farmer, the vineyardist, the dairyman, the stockraiser, the cultivator of the silk-worm and the enthusiast on bees are alike indebted to the discoverer of the germ origin of disease for invaluable aids in their business. A necessity of the near future is an improvement in microscopes and their cheapening, so that knowledge of germs may become more widespread. Every township should have its bacteriologist and its microscope equipment. There is no study more interesting, and none that is so important to humanity.—New York Ledger.

### Remarkable Relic in an Indian Mound.

In an old Indian mound, near Cedarville, O., there has been found a stone image of a woman in a sitting posture. It is smoothly and beautifully carved, well proportioned and shows the features clearly and regularly. It is believed to date back to the time of the Shepherds in Egypt, many centuries prior to the mound's being.

## FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

### ITEMS OF TIMELY INTEREST TO THE FARMER.

Remedy for Potato Beetles—Some Home Fertilizers—Paralysis in Pigs—The Necessity for Carding Cows.

#### REMEDY FOR POTATO BEETLES.

The use of paris green, mixed with dry plaster in the proportion of one tablespoonful to half a bushel of the plaster, is the best application to destroy the insects. Or the paris green may be stirred in water, with a little molasses, to suspend it, and this is sprayed on the leaves. It should be done when the insects are newly hatched and gathered in the top leaves of the stems. The poison has no effect whatever on the tubers.

#### SOME HOME FERTILIZERS.

To purchase fertilizers and lose liquid manure is to allow a leak in the plant food. Fertilizers will always prove beneficial; but the first duty is to save all materials that will add to the manure pile. When the liquid is lost by not using a sufficiency of absorbents, the most valuable portion of the manure is lost. A larger proportion of nitrogen than the solids, and they can easily be saved with as little labor as is required to the solids.

#### PARALYSIS IN PIGS.

This common disease is the effect of inflammation of the membrane covering the spinal nerve, by which the action of the muscles connected with this nerve by its branches is interfered with. Want of proper nutrition may cause such a weakness in the general health that the whole nervous system is weakened, and this part of the animal feels the result most.

The remedy is to change the food, giving none that is sour, but the most digestible and nutritious. Ground oats with bran, mixed with sweet skimmed milk will be suitable food; one feed a day, of whole oats must be given. In each of the soft feeds give one dose of this mixture: Four ounces of sulphate of iron, finely powdered, and one ounce of nux vomica, well mixed together, and divided into forty-eight parts, twice a day. To be sure of an even division, make it in this way. Spread the mixture on a sheet of paper, quite evenly, squaring the edges, then mark out evenly six divisions one way and eight the other, and wrap each in a separate piece of paper, folding it safely. This dose is for one pig.

#### NECESSITY FOR CARDING COWS.

The skin of an animal is an active excreting agent, and a large quantity of foul matter is thus removed by it from the blood. All this matter will dry on the skin, and if not removed frequently will cover it and clog the numerous pores by which the excrement escapes. This dried matter is most easily loosened by the card made of fine wires, and acting like a comb, and a stiff brush then completes the cleansing of the skin by removing these loosened scales. Besides, the skin is continually changing, the forms of dried tissue loosening in the scale of dandruff, while new tissue is formed under them. It is in this way that in time the whole of the skin is renewed. All this dead and impure matter acts as a ferment on milk, and will cause it to sour and take on an unpleasant odor very quickly. Thus it is not only necessary to keep the cows clean, but to remove this matter from the skin before each milking by the use of a card and brush.

#### CHURNING IN THE WINTER.

It is not the manner of churning so much as the management of the milk in cold weather that makes trouble in getting the butter. These troubles are indistinguishable to easy and successful churning. First, the cow must not be exposed to the cold, but have a good warm stable, and not be forced to drink ice-cold water or have frozen food. Otherwise the oily parts of the food that goes to make butter fats will be spent in maintaining the warmth of the cow and her milk. The cold, and the cream of course, will have but little butter in it, and that little will be hard to get out of it. Next, the milk must not be frozen, but kept at not less than 65 degrees, and the cream the same. Then the cream will be ripe for the churn in the same time as in the summer, and the churning will be as easy as then. It may not be quite as easy if the cow is fed on dry food altogether, as if the food is cut hay, wetted with warm water, and six or eight pounds of cornmeal, nothing else, daily—or even more if the cow be a large milker—but otherwise there will be no difference on account of the season. Then the cream being slightly sour, and of a satiny appearance as it is poured into the churn, and churned in a room as warm as it is—that is, not less than 62 degrees or even 65 degrees—the butter will come in the same time and as good and as certainly as if it were summer. The time for keeping milk for cream at the temperature named is thirty-six hours, and the cream will ripen for churning at the same temperature in the same time. But if this temperature is changed there is no certain rule that can be given. If the cow makes very hard butter, it is a good thing to give her two pounds of cotton-seed meal daily, or churn at 70 degrees.

#### RENOVATING OLD APPLE ORCHARDS.

The almost universal complaint of apple-growers throughout the Central, Middle and Eastern States is that the old orchards seem to have run out; at least, they no longer bear profitable crops. Elaborate investigations have been made by the Cornell Experiment Station, and many observations by New England commercial horticulturists, and they agree in ascribing the trouble largely to exhaustion of soil and lack of culture. This matter has been thoroughly discussed at horticultural and other meetings in the past year and during the present year. All testimony goes to show that where the land is capable of being plowed, it should be thoroughly worked. Even an old orchard that has long been in grass is benefited rather than injured by

the breaking of roots, which a thorough plowing for the first time accomplishes. This is contrary to the general impression. Even J. H. Hale said to the Connecticut Board of Agriculture that he doubted whether it would be best for him to pursue this plan in an old orchard he had just bought, but J. H. Merriam said he had done just this with an old orchard. He thoroughly plowed, dressed liberally with unleached wood ashes and stable manure, and kept the cultivator going up to July. Result: Over 1,000 barrels of choice red Baldwins, sold at good prices, from seventeen acres that previously was of little value.

All experience goes to show that sod treatment of an apple orchard, "is a revival of the time when orchards were mere incidental accessories to the farm, and when the destiny of the apple was the elder barrel." Neglect of tillage or cultivation is the most universal fault. The tillage should begin early in the season, should be applied to the entire surface, and should be so done as to keep the land in fine and uniform tilth. Professor Bailey says this tillage should be stopped in late summer or early fall, but the experience of several large and successful commercial orchardists favors stopping culture early in July. If weeds come up after culture ceases, move them for a mulch before they have gone to seed. All authorities agree that only hard crops should be grown in the orchard, and only such as can be harvested by midsummer, while it better not to grow any. Never seed to grass or grain, which occupies the whole land and takes up the moisture the trees so much require. Irrigation is advised where practicable during the June drouth, and is the best known antidote for the dropping of fruit due to an August or September drouth.

## FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Whenever boughs of trees or vines become troublesome, cut them off without regard to the season.

Apples packed in good barrels, headed up, will stand a pretty severe freeze if not disturbed until thawed out.

Clover, meat meal or meat scraps, wheat, vegetables and oats, if fed to hens having comfortable pens, will insure steady egg production.

Make ration one rich in egg materials. Let a certain per cent. of animal food, meat scraps, meat meal, or food of this nature be given daily. One pint to a half of cooked food is enough.

Get the hens into healthy growing condition, shrinking, if necessary, to remove surplus fat, or adding to, if poor. In the first instance, feed only on cooked vegetables and oats or bran; in the latter give more corn.

Clean and dry quarters are price of health to the flock. All nest boxes and roosts should be made movable for convenience and effectiveness on cleansing day. Even the ground floors should be raked and occasionally spaded up, to remove the harmful effects of the daily deposits.

What is the use of feeding a job lot of old cocks over the winter? Cut off their heads before they eat them off. The flock will do all the better if not annoyed by the presence of one until they are needed in the early spring. It is likewise a mistake to keep any of the three-year-old hens in stock.

There is no better egg-food than equal parts of bran, ground corn and oats (mixed), to every bushel of which is added four quarts of oil meal. The comfortably housed hen fed such a ration, with occasional meat scraps and ground bone, that will not lay eggs in the winter is an ingrate.

If a hen and chickens are placed in a yard or confined on a small plot, every blade of grass and every weed will be destroyed. When hens are confined in yards they are soon clean and bare of vegetation. When the hens are on a range they also destroy thousands of young weeds, which is not noticeable, but is, nevertheless, the case.

Many a hen has been unjustly censured for breaking eggs in the nest while setting. Often the nests are made so deep and with sides so steep that the eggs roll to the center and the hen cannot spread out as she should for incubation. The eggs are easily broken under such circumstances, and the hen is blamed for the shortsightedness of her keeper.

In shipping live poultry have the coops high enough that they can stand up; low coops are cruel and there is danger of suffocation. For the same reason do not overcrowd. A fine coop of hens will be degraded if a number of cocks be among them; keep them separate. Contrive to have them arrive in market in the middle of the week; receipts increase toward the last of the week, and Monday there is some stock left over from Saturday, usually. Nor is Monday a good day to sell poultry.

#### Foeds Merely Family Affairs.

"On account of the foods, Eastern Kentucky is popularly supposed to be extremely lawless," said C. R. Crandall of Louisville, Ky., a town on the Big Sandy River, in the heart of the feud-burdened district of the State, to a party of friends at the Metropolitan. "As a matter of fact, strangers are as safe there as in any section of the United States. It is a peculiar condition, unknown anywhere else, more like the Corsican vendetta than any other feuds, but differing from those. The men who do the killing are not desperadoes in the ordinary acceptance of that term, and human life is as safe with them as on the streets of Washington, except that when troubled arises between men, their families are involved, and then begins a war of extermination, which is handed down from one generation to another. Except as to members of the family against whom the enmity exists, there are men peaceable, law-abiding citizens."—Washington Star.

## NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Antarctic exploration is agitating the minds of would-be European discoverers at the present time to a notable degree. The Royal Geographical Society of London is now endeavoring to raise funds to fit out an expedition. A similar society in Belgium will send a ship to south polar regions in June, and a joint Austro-German antarctic expedition has been projected, which, it is estimated, will cost \$250,000.

An Englishman can go round the world and touch on British territory all the way, viz.: from England to Halifax, N. S., across Canada to Vancouver, across the Pacific to Hongkong, thence to Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Cape Town, St. Helena and England, or from Penang to Ceylon, Bombay, Aden, Persia, Malta, Gibraltar, and home. This is a "sea connection" that no other nation in the world possesses.

The recent poultry show in New York city calls attention to the high virtues of the hen. She contributes over \$135,000,000 to the annual production of the United States alone. In all parts of the globe she is patiently, silently and steadfastly toiling for the health, wealth and happiness of the human race. She has caused the rise and growth of that worthy class, the chicken farmers. They are as a class, cheerful, peaceful and contented as fowls. All honor to the hen and to those who live by her industry.

A recent traveler is reported to have said that the Icelanders, who number 72,000, have a better average cultivation than any European people. There are 287 churches, 12 of them of stone, 240 of wood, and 29 of turf. Only 51 of them possess a harmonium, and even the cathedral of Reikjavik has no organ, but only a large harmonium. Church services after the Lutheran form are well attended, and the Bible is diligently read, though the children do not receive education in schools, but from parents and ministers.

Here in America, as in every other civilized country, the authorities offer a pecuniary reward for the finding and recovery of a drowned person, a corpse being, therefore, of greater financial value to boatmen than a rescue. The French Government has now inaugurated a scheme for providing a monetary reward for the saving of people from drowning, and the innovation is one which merits the consideration of our authorities here, since to a man who has a starving family at home the temptation to allow a person to drown for the sake of securing the reward granted for the finding a corpse is so great that it may prove in some cases beyond the power of resistance.

Belgium has over 50,000 draught dogs, drawing milk and vegetable carts and other light vehicles, being generally assisted therein by the able-bodied Belgian woman, who adds to that function the auxiliary one of distributor and purveyor. There is a regular dog market, where the animals can be purchased cheaply, and they are important factors in the industry of the various towns and municipalities. They are more abundantly used in Belgium than in any other European country, though the local economist argues that it would be judicious to gradually substitute for them small horses and donkeys, on the ground that when the latter were worn out they would be convertible to food, merchantable sausages, while such a use of the dog encounters "an obstinate and irrational local prejudice."

There is a unique war being waged in the household of Claus Spreckels, the millionaire sugar refiner. Two years ago he gave each of his sons \$500,000. They were not satisfied with this trifle and rebelled. In order to pacify them the old man sold them three-quarters of the stock in his Hawaiian Commercial Company for something over a million dollars, payable in three installments. This did not have the desired effect, and the two young men packed up and left their father. The latter tried to prevent his sons from raising the money by getting the promise of all the money lenders in San Francisco not to lend them any money. They, however, raised the money somehow, and now seem victorious. Claus Spreckels landed in New York more than half a century ago with wooden shoes on his feet and \$3 in his pocket. His life has been one of continual struggle, until now he is the recognized "sugar king" of the continent.

Russia has suffered from a genuine plague of rats and mice, and the story is attractively told by United States Consul Heenan at Odessa, in a report to the State Department. The vermin first appeared in southern Russia in the autumn of 1893, and they increased in number with marvelous rapidity, owing to the heavy grain harvests leaving much unthreshed grain, and to the mild weather. In addition to the common house and field mouse, another and new variety appeared, having a long, sharp nose. These mice overran every place, and they moved in vast numbers like armies, and in instances did not hesitate to attack men and animals. While the rats were not so numerous as the mice, they were more destructive, eating everything, gnawing away woodwork, and even ruining entire buildings. After exhausting all other means, the plague was finally terminated in 1894 by resort to bacteriology, when the vermin was destroyed by the inoculation of a few rodents with contagious disease germs.

One of the most prolific subjects of invention, judged by the number of applications for patent, is the churn. Inventive geniuses who have to "milk the dasher" for hours together when the butter stubbornly refuses to "come" frequently utilize the time by thinking up methods of making the butter churn itself. This is generally by some kind of intricate gearing turned by a crank or treadle. Of course such machinery merely costs more, makes more friction, and uses up strength in the end than the old-fashioned churn, which continues to hold its own with nine-tenths of the butter makers. But a Kentucky man has recently secured a patent on the very name of churn devices. His churn is simply a box mounted on rockers, and beside the box is a comfortable seat so that the farmer's wife can "sit and

sing her self away to everlasting bliss." Rare apples, knit, visit with callers or read her favorite novel, while luxuriously rocking to and fro, happy in the thought that she is doing the churning at the same time. The inventor claims that by the time the "brot begins to thicken" the cream follows suit, and before the point is reached where they "marry and live happy ever after," the butter is ready to remove to the cooler.

Dr. William T. Harris, United States Commissioner of Education, in his fifth annual report, just issued, for the school year ended November 30, 1893, presents an interesting and important series of statistics relating to the public schools of the country. The report shows that in the year 1892-93, the whole number of pupils enrolled in schools and colleges, public and private, in the United States, was 15,033,630, or 22.5 per cent. of the entire population. This was an increase over the preceding year of 370,897. The enrollment of pupils in the public schools for the year numbered 13,510,719, an increase of 1.92 per cent. for the preceding year, while the average attendance increased 3.45 per cent. There were employed in the year 122,056 male and 200,954 female teachers. The number of schoolhouses were 236,426, valued, with their contents and appurtenances, at \$398,435,039. The school revenues for that year were \$105,000,000; the total expenditures were \$103,000,000. There were 451 universities and colleges for men and for both sexes; of these 310 were co-educational, an increase of 3 per cent. in two years. The total number of instructors was 10,247, and of pupils 140,053. Colleges for women alone numbered 143, with 2,114 teachers and 12,949 students. As a result of professional education in the year, there were graduated 4,911 medical students, 2,852 dental students, 3,894 pharmacists, 4,776 law students, and 7,836 theological students. The graduates of normal schools numbered 4,491; the number of students was 58,463.

#### A Strange Fish.

A fishing smack belonging to the fleet that plies its trade on the Baltimore banks, was scurrying along before the strong west wind one day when the captain and crew, who were below at dinner, noticed that she suddenly righted and the rattling of the reefing points told that she was shaking up in the wind.

"What are you luffing for?" the skipper shouted up the companionway. "Keep her on her course." But no reply. The reefing points continued to beat their tattoo and the big mainsail roared a loud protest.

The skipper sprang up the companionway to find the man at the wheel lying on the deck almost senseless. A few moments later he recovered sufficiently to explain that he had been knocked down by a violent blow, and a bruise upon his head was evidence that this was true.

But what could have struck the helmsman? There was absolutely nothing to explain it until suddenly the captain caught a movement in the scuppers and in a moment had in his hands a highly colored fish with long, wing-like fins, its head as hard as bony armor could make it.

It was the flying gunnaw—a living arrow, a fier without wings, that had dashed from its native element and gone soaring along in its flight, striking the helmsman so terrific a blow that he was rendered almost unconscious. Such incidents are rare, yet the ordinary flying fish, especially the Pacific form, that is eighteen inches in length, is a formidable object when darting through the air as is its habit when alarmed. I have heard of one that flew aboard a steamer and dashed through a pane of heavy glass, striking the wall of the room with a force that would easily have knocked the occupant down. Not infrequently boatsmen are struck by them, and the writer has had once occasion to lodge these uncertain living projectiles.—Atlanta Constitution.

#### Horses as Breastworks.

There is probably no other set of officers and men in the army who can give such a display of horsemanship as Troops G and A of the Sixth. The drill given by them tends more to show to what a high degree of efficiency men and horses can be trained than to display knowledge of cavalry movements, says the Washington Post.

Troop A, Captain Kendall, Lieutenants Short and White, closed the drill. After going through a similar movement the men gave a very interesting exhibition of hurdle jumping and using horses for hurdles. In the latter some of the horses were a little ill-tempered, but were quickly subdued. The most serviceable thing of the whole exhibition was the use of horses for breastworks. The horses are taught to lie down, by the use of straps, coming from the right ankle of the foreleg over the shoulder, while the left leg is off the ground and hobbled.

The soldier pulls on the shoulder straps, shoves against the left shoulder and down goes the horse. After a time the only thing necessary is to pick up the left front leg and shove at the shoulder, while some of the more intelligent animals need only a shove. The use of horses as breastworks has long been in vogue on the plains during Indian fights, but the horses had first to be shot.

#### Thieves Routed by a Corpse.

A strange experience befell some thieves who had broken into the parish church at Sueli a few nights ago. A man of the name of Francesco Lecca, who was supposed to be dead, had been taken to the church and left there for some hours previous to his burial. At 7 o'clock in the evening, while his relatives were gathered around him, he suddenly gave signs of life.

The relatives, terror-stricken, called out loudly for help. The thieves, imagining that they had been discovered, threw down the valuable booty which they had secured and escaped by the front door of the church. The man who had so strangely come to life again really expired two hours afterward. The population of Sueli attribute this event to Saint George, patron saint of the village.

#### Fewer Rings are worn by women of fashion.

## LURED TO DESTRUCTION.

### Cornish Villagers Who Waylay and Wreck Vessels.

The art of wrecking is not what it once was. Any one down the coast will tell you that, but it is still carried on in a modified form, often under the very noses of the coast guards, who are stationed all along the Cornish seaboard to prevent it.

"Cornishmen are born wreckers, sir," a coast guard down Penzance way said recently in reply to a remark of a Pall Mall Gazette man. "It seems in their very blood, and so being, they can't help themselves. If it comes a dark night you'll find a good many 'lure lights' swinging in the windows of the cottages on the cliffs along the coast, and in those in the houses (chimes) also. Swinging? Yes, sir," continued, repeating my question: "you see, it's this way. They hang the lamps so as to look like riding lights, as if they belonged to ships at anchor in the bay," he added, in further explanation.

"Of course, when we see them we make short work of the trick, going in and making the fishermen either douse the light or pull down the blind. But there's been several ships lured on the rocks that way since I've been here, and that's only a matter of four years come next Michaelmas. We have to be pretty sharp, I can tell you, sir, when a wreck does come ashore, for the people are down on the cliff or rocks, as the case may be, like ants. They seem to mull a wreck, like bloodhounds do blood. Woe betide the poor fellows who come ashore dead. They're stripped of every rag before you'd turn twice.

"There was a three-masted, homeward bound, from Australia, came in on the rocks just away down there two winters back. She carried a good many passengers. For a time I was the only coast guard there, and in the end there was only about half a dozen of us to some three hundred fishermen and quartermen. It was late in the afternoon, and I saw several people running for the cliff, so I set off, too, running as hard as I could. I wasn't mistaken. There she was, within half a mile of the shore, all her head canvas and most of her mast gone. We got the rocket apparatus to work as soon as she struck, but almost before we could do anything the mainmasts (to which the line and block were attached) snapped off almost clear to the deck, and fell, founting the lines. Before the rocket line could either be cleared or a new one fired, a tremendous sea struck her stern and broke clean over her, after having thrown her broadside to the sea. We could see a group of women gathered near the mainmast as the next terrific sea came up. When it had broken the group was gone. The larger number of all on board, however, were eventually got safely ashore. Next day a good many of the bodies of those drowned came ashore at different points. Notwithstanding the fact that most were those of ladies, they were in many cases stripped stark. And yet," resumed my informant, after a slight pause, "I've seen the very men who probably did the deed as tender as a woman over a sick child. It is in their blood, that's what it is."

#### A Subterranean City.

It is generally believed that human beings can hardly support existence without an ample supply of fresh air and sunlight. Yet it appears that there is at least one civilized community which goes along very well, although deprived of this advantage. In the salt mines at Wieliczka, in Galicia, a population of 1,000 working people, men, women and children, has dwelt for centuries, in health and contentment, several hundred meters below the earth's surface. Galleries extending more than eighty kilometers have been hewn from the glittering minerals and houses, a town hall, assembly rooms, and even a theatre, built entirely of the same. The little church, with its statues—all of rock salt, is accounted one of Europe's architectural wonders. Well-guarded streets are met with and spacious squares, lighted by electricity. In some cases not an individual in successive generations of these modern cave dwellers has ever beheld the light of day; at the rate the average longevity is said to be remarkable.—San Francisco Chronicle.

#### A Valuable Tropical Plant.

Among the most noted plants employed medicinally in parts of Asia, in cases of hydrophobia, leprosy, snake bite, etc., is the hoangan, a plant placed by botanists among the strychnines. M. Svesster,